

THE WEATHER
For Georgia—Fair and slightly warmer in interior tonight and Saturday.
You Will Not Bother About the Weather
If You Read The Evening Constitution.

THE EVENING CONSTITUTION.

VOL. I. NO. 59.

ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 26, 1897.

TWO CENTS.

THE OFFICIAL BALLOT.
OUR POPULAR SCHOOL CONTEST.
FRIDAY, MARCH 26.

Name of School
Name of Pupil
Pupil's Address

First Edition

3:00 P. M.

CLOSING DAY FOR TARIFF

The Final Discussion of the Measure Being Made in the House.

LANHAM MAKES A MOTION

And the Republican Side of the House Is Thrown Into Consternation in Consequence.

MORE ARTICLES ON THE FREE LIST

Frye Presides Over the Senate Today. Executive Session Considers the Arbitration Treaty—Will Adjourn Until Monday.

Washington, March 25.—The consideration of the schedules of the tariff bill in detail for the purpose of amendment was preceded today by the recitation of the Lord's prayer by Chaplain Coudon.

The house went into committee of the whole and the clerk was instructed to begin reading the bill.

Mr. Lanham, democrat, of Texas, asked if it would be in order at this time to move to strike out the enacting clause, which he stated, if adopted, would operate as a rejection of the bill.

The motion created temporary consternation in the republican ranks, for there was not a quorum of the committee present and it was apparent that a larger number of democrats were in their seats than republicans.

Mr. Dingley, chairman of the ways and means committee, suggested that the motion be held in abeyance until some progress had been made in the reading of the bill, when there would be a larger attendance present.

To press the motion now would result only in delaying the consideration of the bill until the quorum could be obtained.

Lanham suavely stated that the motion expressed his antagonism to the bill, and he desired to press it to a vote now, the chairman having held it to be in order.

Chairman Sherman responded quickly: "The chair has made no ruling; it has only expressed a hasty opinion that the motion is in order. But has the gentleman studied the terms of the special order under which the house is proceeding?"

Mr. Lanham replied: "I do not understand."

The chairman then said that that order superseded the general rules governing debate and consideration of the bill.

While the chairman was looking up the subject an animated colloquy was in progress on the floor.

The chairman finally ruled that under a special order the motion was not in order.

The republican members of the ways and means committee have informally decided to put on the free list glass discs used in the manufacture of spectacles and eyeglasses.

WILL BE DELIVERED.

The Petition Presented by Ambassador Bayard Has Been Granted by the English.

London, March 25.—The petition presented by United States Ambassador Bayard on behalf of the president and citizens of the United States asking for the custody of the manuscript deposited in the library of Fulham palace, containing the records of the early history of the Pilgrim Fathers and their voyage to America in the Mayflower, was heard in the ecclesiastical court of St. Paul's yesterday, the chancellor of the diocese of London, Thomas H. Trietram, Q. C., presiding.

At the conclusion of the hearing the court ordered the delivery of the book containing the manuscript asked for to Mr. Bayard as the representative of the United States upon the conditions that persons desiring certificates therefrom may have them at a reasonable cost and also that certified copies of the manuscript shall be deposited in the library of the bishop of London, from which the originals are taken.

BALL PLAYERS ARRIVE

Seven of the New Columbus Team Are in That City and More Are Coming.

Columbus, Ga., March 25. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Seven of the Columbus ball players have arrived in the city, five getting in today. They are: Ballentine, catcher; Babbitt, second base; Eagle, center fielder; Bean, pitcher; Sullivan, left fielder; Connel, pitcher, and Donovan, third base. The players practiced for the first time this afternoon.

SEABOARD MAKES DEAL

A Combination With the Baltimore and Ohio Is Said to Have Been Effected.

A THROUGH LINE IS ARRANGED

The Seaboard Air-Line Has Long Had This Plan of Extension in View.

ATLANTA AND THEN NEW ORLEANS

The Line to Richmond Which Was Believed To Be Building in Order To Force the Pennsylvania To Buy Now Proves Itself To Be for a Different Reason.

Baltimore, Md., March 25. Special to The Evening Constitution.

The Baltimore and Ohio and the Seaboard Air-Line are reported to have made a deal whereby the Seaboard will reach Baltimore and New York and the Baltimore and Ohio will enter Atlanta.

Baltimore is the headquarters of the Baltimore and Ohio and it is the residence of the Seaboard Air-Line's president, Mr. R. C. Hoffman.

When the annual meeting of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern was held in Atlanta last fall the Constitution mentioned that e-President Charles Mayer, of the Baltimore and Ohio, was in the city with Messrs. Hoffman and St. John. Mr. Mayer was then looking over the Seaboard system with a view to this arrangement which now seems to be nearing fruition.

The building of the cut of an extension for the Seaboard from Henderson, N. C., to Richmond, a distance of about eighty miles, is a link in the chain which will enable the two great railway systems to connect.

From Richmond the Richmond and Fredericksburg will probably be used for some distance north to a point within a few miles of Manassas, where the Baltimore and Ohio's Strasburg branch reaches. The whole scheme has been planned for months and the Baltimore and Ohio was anxious to get into the south with through car service, as the Seaboard was anxious to get in to the north. Persons who are on the inside here say that the Baltimore and Ohio will certainly be in Atlanta within eighteen months and perhaps in twelve. Once Atlanta is reached, this combination will hardly stop there, but will make other connections which will put them into New Orleans. It was said recently that the Seaboard was building the extension to Richmond in order to force the Pennsylvania to buy it, but it turns out that there was a very different plan on foot.

TRYING TO GET REDUCED RATE

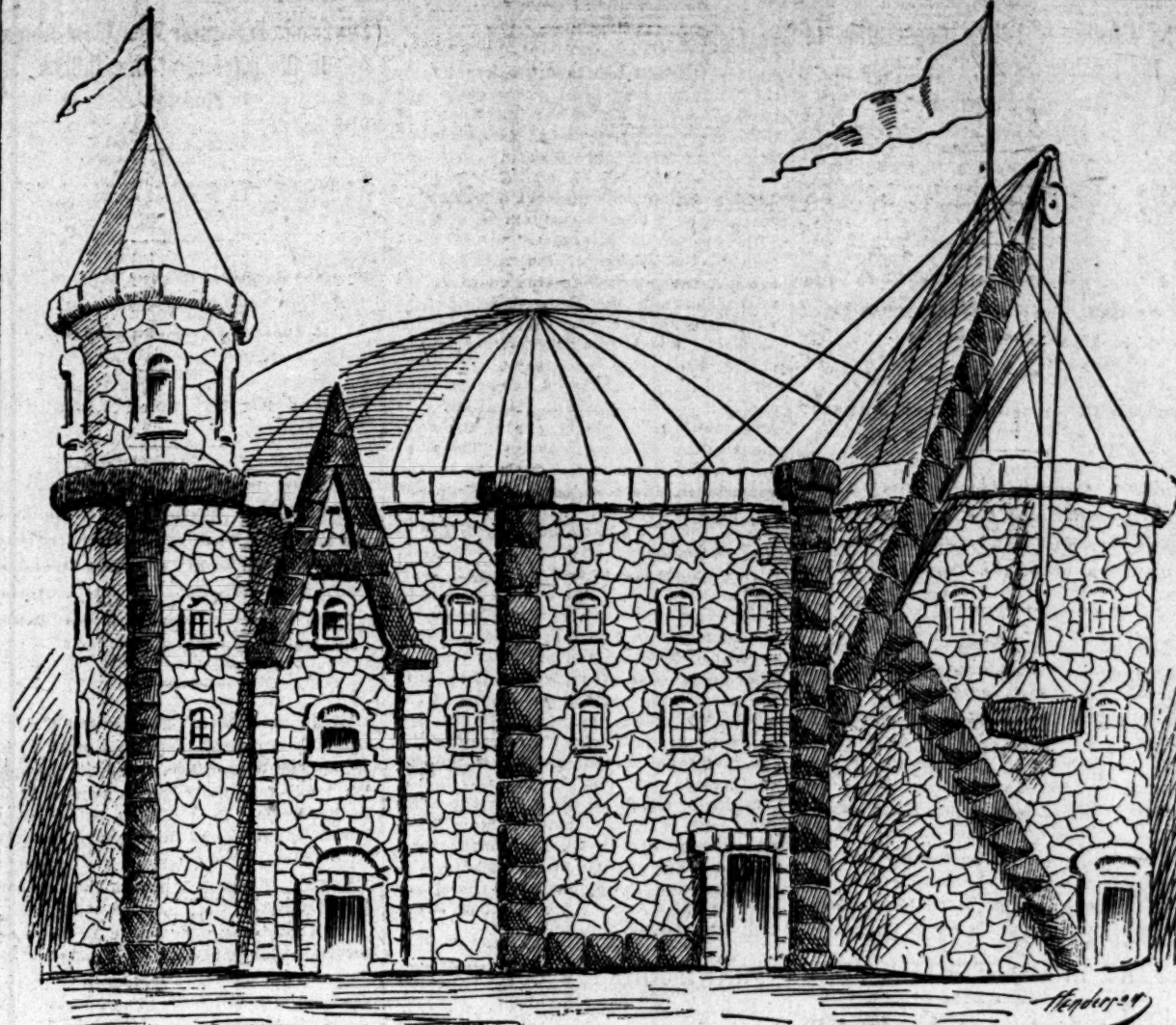
New York Wants the Buyers Who Come to the City To Be Granted Special Rates.

New York, March 25.—Some of the wholesale merchants of New York are endeavoring to secure reduced rates on the railroads for out-of-town merchants who may wish to come to this city for the purchase of goods in the spring and autumn.

Such concessions are often made for the benefit of the western and southern cities, and a committee of New York merchants called upon the board of managers of the joint traffic association on Wednesday to urge that the trunk lines offer similar inducements to buyers to come to this city.

The plan proposed is that an arrangement shall be made whereby at the request of a member of the board of trade and transportation of a merchant's association to be formed, an order shall be issued to railroad agents to sell to specified out-of-town merchants who desire to come to the city to buy goods, tickets at the full rate with a certificate which will entitle the holder to purchase his return ticket at one-third regular rate.

This privilege is asked for a limited period in the spring and autumn in order to give country buyers the chance to make their selections, and it was suggested that the first trial of the plan should be made so that the dates would include the dedication of General Grant's tomb. The board of managers has taken the matter under advisement.



ATLANTA'S NEW DEPOT.

Sketched From Plans Left Behind By the Railroad Presidents Who Met Here.

WITH KNIFE AND FIST

A Bank President and a Well-Known Business Man Have a Desperate Time in Anniston.

LAW SUIT CAUSE OF THE ROW

The Streets of the Alabama City Are the Scene of the Sensational Fight.

MR. R. J. RIDDLE USES HIS KNIFE

But Mr. O. E. Ansley Is Much More Effective with His Bare Fists and He Has To Be Palled Off His Antagonist.

Anniston, Ala., March 25. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Quite a lively and sensational fracas has occurred between Mr. R. J. Riddle, president of the defunct Bank of Piedmont and president of the Iron Belt Mercantile Company, of Anniston with branch in Atlanta, and Mr. O. E. Ansley, a prominent merchant of this city.

It seems that Mr. Riddle's bank is plaintiff, while Mr. Ansley is defendant in a suit in the city court of Anniston, brought on certain land notes made by Ansley several years ago to secure payment for certain "corner" lots, which were sold at fabulous prices during the "Battle of Piedmont" or land boom sale.

The notes were given under promise of the land company which developed the property to erect or to cause to be erected, various furnaces and manufacturing plants, which as yet exist on paper only.

The bank bought up a large batch of such notes, Ansley's among the others, for a mere song, about 5 cents on the dollar, and having advantage of legal technicalities proceeded to enforce collection of them.

When Mr. Riddle came over from Atlanta yesterday to attend the trial he was met on the street by Ansley, who immediately paid his respects in vigorous language.

Before Ansley concluded Riddle drew his knife, presumably with the intention of carving his eulogist, but the latter was too quick for him.

He knocked Riddle down and was administering a severe beating when bystanders interfered and pulled him off.

STRONG GUARD FOR BUTLER.

Supposed Multi-Murderer Will Leave for Australia Next Week and Precautions Will Be Taken.

San Francisco, March 25.—Murderer Butler, alias Ashe, will occupy cabin No. 32 on the steamer Mariposa, which sails for Australia next week.

Everything will be taken out of the room Butler will use except the two berths and the toilet. The square windows will be grated and when the door of the cabin is left open a lattice frame of strong material will occupy the space opening into the passageway. There will be several kinds of safeguards in the shape of foot manacles, leather mittens and handcuffs, but these will be used in a way calculated to cause the least annoyance to the prisoner.

Night and day a constant watch will be kept.

COLUMBUS'S POPULAR CHILD

Lively Interest Being Taken in the Contest and the End Is in Doubt.

Columbus, Ga., March 25. Special to The Evening Constitution.

There is now a unique contest on in Columbus which is exciting much interest among the young folks and the old ones, too, for that matter.

An election has been inaugurated by the ladies of St. Luke's and the First Baptist churches, the issue at stake being which is the most popular child in Columbus. Children of both sexes between three months and three years of age are eligible to enter the contest, in which many have already been announced as candidates by their elder friends. The voter can express his choice for the most popular child early and often, just as he contributes 10 cents to the church fund for each vote.

Next Friday afternoon there will be a grand parade of the candidates on the lawn of the two churches.

The rehearsal of the butterfly fete, which is to be presented here soon, are progressing nicely, and the indications are that this elaborate affair will be a success. It will be presented under the auspices of the Free Kindergarten Association.

The formal opening of the rooms at the Young Men's Club has taken place, with very interesting and appropriate exercises. The club has its rooms in the First Baptist church building. It has very near apartments and its reading rooms are well supplied. The club already has a large number of members. It is a worthy association and deserves success.

NEGROES OUT ON STRIKE

A Large Number of Them Working in the Blue Creek Region Go Out.

Birmingham, Ala., March 25. Special to The Evening Constitution.

The coke oven men, all colored, about seventy-five in number, working at John, in the Blue Creek region, are out on a strike.

The works are owned and operated by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company. As a consequence of the strike, the mines at that place, employing between 300 and 350 men, mostly colored, are shut down. The men claim that the company recently issued an order allowing only the price heretofore paid for pulling a coke oven for the pulling and loading on to railroad cars hereafter.

The men would not accept the reduction, claiming that heretofore the company paid 25 cents per oven for the loading of coke on to the railroad cars. There is no articulation of any trouble, though there is no work being done at the place. The negroes are orderly and no threats are to be heard.

It is thought the strike will not be long lived on account of uncertainty of colored labor.

TRAFFIC RESUMED

The Georgia and Alabama Railroad Now Running Its Regular Trains.

Columbus, Ga., March 25. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Travel on the Georgia and Alabama road, been suspended since Monday on account between here and Richmond, which has of several washouts, was resumed today.

The regular trains are now running.

HAIL INJURES FRUIT TREES.

The Severe Weather Is Causing Great Harm in the Neighborhood of Rome.

Rome, Ga., March 25. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Reports from above here and as far up as Chattooga county, report very heavy hail storms yesterday and last night. The thermometer took a sudden fall last night and it has been very cold here this morning.

One gentleman reports his fruit trees, which were in full bloom, are now almost entirely destroyed by the hail.

BONE BOYS ARE GUILTY

Lem and Julius Bone Were Given Ten Years in the Penitentiary.

THE JURY WAS OUT ALL NIGHT

Judge Candier Refused To Treat the Case as a Misdemeanor.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY WAS CHARGED

Bone Boys Were Convicted of Assaulting Several Persons at Various Times and Places in the City Within the Last Few Weeks.

Twenty years at hard labor in the penitentiary was the sentence of Judge Candier this morning in the Bone trial, which had been pending twenty-four hours in his court.

Lem Bone will serve ten years for his crime of highway robbery, and his brother, Julius Bone, will serve beside him for a similar length of time.

The case was taken up yesterday and all the evidence was heard and argument made before Judge Candier.

Late yesterday afternoon the jury retired, but a verdict could not be reached and the jury remained out on the case all night.

This morning a verdict was returned, finding both boys guilty, but recommending the judge to treat the case as a misdemeanor.

"I cannot follow the recommendation of the jury in this case," said Judge Candier. "The Bone boys have been charged with a most fearful crime. One of them has just been in the penitentiary and now he is before me again.

"Mr. Sheriff, take these two men back to jail and deliver them to the penitentiary guard, when they shall be taken to the penitentiary and there confined at hard labor for a term of ten years each."

Ben Christie, who was arrested with the Bone boys and indicted on the same charge, was not tried yesterday when the other cases were taken up. Christie's attorney showed that a letter had been written by the jailer in Montgomery, Ala., stating that Ben Christie was in jail in that city at the time the alleged robbery was said to have occurred in Atlanta.

INTENDS TO BE A CITIZEN.

Mrs. Booth Tucker, of the Salvation Army, Takes Out Her First Papers.

New York, March 25.—Mrs. Emma Moss Booth-Tucker, wife of Frederick Booth-Tucker, of the Salvation Army, appeared in the county courthouse and took out her first naturalization papers. She came to this country about a year ago with her husband.

WILL RUN FOR MAYOR.

Athens, Ga., March 25. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Captain D. Cran Oliver has about made up his mind to run for mayor of Athens next fall. He has many friends here and will make a strong race for that position.

First Edition

3:00 P. M.

600 ORPHANS TO CARE FOR

Major Slaton Makes a Startling Official Report to the Board of Education.

DESERTED BY THEIR PARENTS

An Army of Negro Children Without Guardians on the Board's Hands Now.

AND MORE ARE ALWAYS COMING

A Strict Interpretation of the Rules Forbids Them the Use of the Public Schools and a Committee Has Been Appointed To Look After Them—But This Is the Least Serious Feature of a Situation That Is Steadily Growing Worse.

600 ORPHANS IN SCHOOL...

In his regular report to the board of education yesterday Superintendent Slaton called the attention of the board to the startling fact that there were more than 600 negro pupils who attended the city schools who did not have guardians nor parents—children who were practically homeless.

"I would like to be instructed by the board upon this rule," said Major Slaton. "The rule says that the children's parents or guardians must consent to the child's attendance upon the school, and must also agree to see that the rules are obeyed. This is impossible where there are neither parents nor guardians, and I would like to know just what I am to understand from the rule."

The point was discussed at considerable length by the board and was finally referred to a committee on rules, to make a report back to the board.

The committee appointed to investigate the matter is: Colonel Thompson, Mr. J. T. Pendleton and Colonel Welborn Bray.

There are five negro schools in the city, known as Summer Hill, Houston street, Mitchell street, Gray street and Beach street. In these schools are 600 pupils who are fatherless, 140 who have been abandoned by their parents and 460 whose parents are both dead.

Major Slaton says that as he interpreted the law of the schools, no child could attend and receive the privileges of the school who had no guardian, but the board of education decided that such law only referred to children whose parents resided out of the city limits and still supported the child. A report from the committee is looked for within a week.

In Colonel Slaton's report it was shown that a strict interpretation of the school rules had already led to the turning out of school of many pupils, and the superintendent only hesitated in turning them all out because of the appalling character of such an action. In many cases it was shown by investigation that both father and mother had deserted their children and that they were left homeless on the streets.

An Evening Constitution reporter this morning interviewed the members of the board of education and found that the practically unanimous sentiment favored a relaxation in the rules that would permit the admission of the youngsters in the future.

"But that," said one prominent member of the board, "is a small matter as compared to the question of what is to become of all these scholars afterwards. They will leave school at an age when they are totally unable to take care of themselves, or earn an honest living, and their constantly increasing numbers makes a threat against society which thoughtful people, both white and black, know must soon be given the attention it deserves—but has never yet received."

MINE FIRE PUT OUT.

The Immense Volume of Burning Gas in Wilkesbarre Subdued by Firemen.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., March 25.—The immense volume of burning gas that has been issuing from the Gore hole over No. 2 mine since Wednesday was subdued by the firemen yesterday.

The hole which led from the surface to the mine below was filled with bags of sand and stone and following this up with a stream of water enabled them to extinguish the flame.

FOR DECLARERS' POSITIONS.

Athens, Ga., March 25. Special to The Evening Constitution. The sophomores are busy now training for the contest for declarers' positions. Ten sophomores will be chosen soon to speak on Monday of commencement week for an elegant silver cup, which is to take the place of the two gold medals hitherto offered as the prize for that contest.

HE FORGED THE DEEDS

Young Garner Filed a False Chain of Titles to Valuable Atlanta Property.

NOW A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE

Startling Discovery Was Made After the Young Man Had Fled from the City.

HAS ESCAPED WITH THE SPOILS

Garner Is Highly Connected in the City and Comes of a Good Family. The City Has Been Searched for the Missing Man, but He Cannot Be Found.

John T. Garner, well known young law student, who has been employed in the office of Attorney Frank Walker for five years, is missing from the city and every effort is being made to locate him.

Behind this mere announcement is said to be a startling story that has caused the young man to flee from his home and remain in concealment.

Young Garner is charged with forging a number of deeds, then taking the deeds to a bank and securing a loan. The money received from the bank is said to have been carried away by the young man. The bank still retains the forged deeds as security, but Garner cannot be found.

It is charged by the prosecution that Garner was greatly in need of money and that he made a proposition to his father, who was ill at the time, that if \$100 could be raised, a valuable piece of property could be purchased. The money was given young Garner by his father.

Young Garner then went to the courthouse, so the story goes, and secured a number of deeds in blank. He filled out a perfect chain of titles, placing the deeds on record at the altar of every two or three weeks, beginning early in last January.

Several months ago Mrs. Henrietta Higgins died, leaving two pieces of property to her son, naming her husband as executor. It seems that Garner knew of this circumstance, as he forged the signature of Mrs. Higgins, the dead woman, to a deed, which conveyed the property to a fictitious person whom Garner called James G. Green.

Another deed was forged conveying the same property. A third deed was given the forged signature until the chain, passing through several links, was closed by leaving the title in the young forger's father.

"I've bought the property," Garner is said to have told his father, who is a well-known policeman of the city.

LOAN WAS THEN SECURED. When Garner's father recovered from his illness, a loan was asked on the property from a loan and investment company of the city.

The elder Garner is said to have been perfectly innocent of the forgery and fraud, and carried the deeds to the loan company's office so that an abstract could be made.

The abstract showed a perfect chain of titles, as the deeds were on record, but of course the attorney making the abstract did not know that many of the deeds were forged. The loan was made, which was a large amount, and the trade perfected. It was not until young Garner had fled from the city that the deeds were discovered to be forged.

Young Garner has not been seen in several days and it is thought that he became alarmed and fearing that his forgery would be detected, hurriedly fled and is now in hiding. The young man's father is greatly alarmed on account of his son's absence, and he had never suspected that anything of a criminal nature had caused the sudden flight.

Garner is well known in Atlanta, as he has been employed in a law office for more than five years, during which time he has made many friends. His father is recognized as a man of good character and the family has many friends here.

It is not known what action will be taken in the matter by the company which made the loan. It is said that young Garner defrauded other persons and that there were others in the scheme beside Garner. The entire case is being quietly investigated.

SENIOR SCIENCE CLUB MEETS.

Athens, Ga., March 25. Special to The Evening Constitution. The Senior Science Club of the University of Georgia is now in a flourishing condition. Its meeting last night at the home of Dr. H. C. White, on Millidge avenue, was full of interest. Papers were read by three young men as follows: Mr. T. B. Connor, a paper on "Lavoisier"; Mr. J. M. Hunt, a paper on "Rumford"; and Mr. J. W. Hendricks, a paper on the "X-Ray." At the next meeting papers will be read by Messrs. T. K. Deland, W. S. Cochran and W. E. Jones.

TWELVE PEOPLE BURNED TO DEATH IN KENTUCKY

Awful Record of Casualties of This Nature That Have Occurred About Louisville During the Last Few Days.

A NUMBER OF CHILDREN ARE AMONG THEM

The Awful Record Began With the Death of the Three Children of Edward Weils, Who Were Cremated, and Ended With Two Men Who Were Roasted in a Barn This Morning.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

Not less than twelve persons have been burned to death in Kentucky in the past ten days.

So many casualties of this nature were never known in the same length of time.

Tuesday night the three children of Ed Weils, in Harlan county, were cremated in the absence of their parents.

Wednesday morning the child of Mrs. Hardley, in Hancock county, just over the

Tennessee line, fell in the fire and was burned to a crisp.

Yesterday morning, near Martinsburg, the little child of Giles Brington fell into a kettle of boiling soap and was boiled.

Yesterday Willie Morton, in the eastern mountains, while sick, fell into the fire in the absence of his family, and burned to a crisp.

This morning two strange white men were burned alive in a barn in Allen county.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.

PLANS NECESSARY TO LOOT ONE NEAR LONGVIEW, TEX.

Robbery was expected on the Texas and Pacific train at the same place and armed guards. Go with it.

St. Louis, Mo., March 25.—A special to The Globe-Democrat from Dallas, Tex., says that word has reached that city last night that an attempt was made yesterday morning to rob a train on the Texas, Sabine Valley and Northwestern railroad near Longview.

The robbers tried to derail the train by piling iron on the tracks. The pilot of the locomotive, however, pushed aside the obstruction and the plan miscarried.

Private information was received last night to the effect that an attempt would be made to rob the Texas and Pacific passenger train near Longview last night caused the company to place on board the train heavily armed guards.

LONG WHILE GETTING OUT

A Splinter Which Has Just Come Out of a Woman's Foot Was There Almost Half a Century.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

After remaining in the foot of a young lady of Phenix City forty-four years, a splinter has just come to light.

When Miss Babe Martin, a lady of that city, was three years of age she had the misfortune to stick a splinter in her foot, just above the heel. All of the splinter was extruded, with the exception of one little fragment, which could not be got out. Miss Martin grew up to be a woman, but the splinter still remained in her foot, causing much pain at times and partially lame her. She has been feeling for some time that the splinter was working its way out, and Wednesday, sure enough, it appeared in sight.

The piece of wood was taken out and was found to be in a state of petrification, after its residence of nearly half a century in a human foot. Needless to say, the lady is glad indeed to get rid of the troublesome splinter. The splinter came out at the point where it entered.

NEGRO DID NOT REVIVE.

In Spite of the Good Treatment Received Death Came Before Consciousness Returned.

Dover, Ga., March 25.

Special to The Evening Constitution. An unknown negro man was found in an unconscious condition by the side of the Central railroad track at this place last Sunday morning by a colored man, who soon notified the citizens of the place and he was picked up and laid beside the road in the shade until evening, when he was placed in a box car.

A county commissioner in the neighborhood by the name of J. C. Hollingsworth was notified and he procured a house and comfortable bedding for him and telegraphed for Dr. Smith of Rockford, who came and did everything possible to have the negro restored to consciousness to explain the manner in which he was hurt, but to no avail, and last night he died at 10:10 p. m.

The only thing about him by which he could be identified was a paper with the name of House Hendrix written on it. The coroner has been notified.

THE EBBING TIDE OF NERVE FORCE TURNED AND MANLY VIGOR RE-ESTABLISHED.

That marvelous monograph published by the St. Louis Medical Society, St. Louis, Mo., is a plain wrapper.

"COMPLETE MANHOOD and How to Attain It." Tells how Wasting Nerve Force is stopped. It tells how to tone and energize every organ of the body.

It tells how to stop all unnatural losses of the system.

It tells how to preserve life's highest function to old age.

It tells how to reach the largest measure of manly vigor.

It contains new scientific facts concerning married life than you can get from a thousand libraries.

Sent free to any one writing at all honest inquiry in a plain wrapper.

ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY, Dept. M., Buffalo, N. Y.

ALL READY FOR WAR

The Sending of Prince Constantine to the Frontier Is the Final Step in Greece's Preparations.

NEW DISPOSAL OF THE FORCES

An Immense Impulse Given to the Making of All Arrangements by the Prince's Arrival.

AMERICAN RESOLUTIONS ARRIVE

Turkish Consuls Leave Their Posts in Thessaly and the Siege Artillery Is Going to the Front—This Augurs an Advance of the Turkish Army.

London, March 25.—The Athens correspondent of The Chronicle declares that the departure of Crown Prince Constantine for Thessaly is of the most serious import.

It can only mean that Greece believes war is probable and declines longer to handicap herself by delaying the final step of preparation.

The prince's arrival on the frontier will mean a new disposal of the forces and will give immense impetus to all the arrangements for the transportation of troops, etc.

TURKS PREPARE THEIR GUNS

The Fortifications at Prevesa Will Be Dismantled as the Arms Are Needed Elsewhere.

Athens, March 25.—Advisers that have been received here show that the Turks, in accordance with instructions from Constantinople, have begun to dismantle the guns placed by them upon the fortifications at Prevesa, on the Turkish side of the gulf of Arta.

These fortifications were constructed in direct violation of the provisions of the treaty of Berlin and the commander of the Greek fleet, a few days ago, notified the Turkish commander that if the guns were not dismantled, he would bombard the works.

TURKISH CONSULS LEAVE

The Siege Artillery Is Now Going to the Front—Advance of Turkish Arms Augured.

Salonica, March 25.—The Turkish consuls are leaving their posts in Thessaly and the siege artillery is going to the front. This augurs an advance of the Turkish army.

EXAMPLE TO THE CRETANS.

The Powers Must Protect the People of the Island from the Horrors of a Civil War.

Canea, March 25.—The foreign admirals yesterday issued a general order to the international reinforcements exhorting them to set an example to the Cretans, whom the powers have charged them to protect from the horrors of a civil war.

The order concludes: "The enterprise we are embarked upon will be difficult and often painful. We rely upon you to defend the interests of humanity and the honor of our flag."

AMERICAN RESOLUTIONS.

Those Recently Adopted by the Senate in Behalf of the Cretans Arrive in Athens.

Athens, March 25.—The resolutions recently adopted by the senate of the United States expressing sympathy with Greece in her struggle in behalf of the Cretan Christians arrived here today.

ENGLAND WILL ASSENT

If the Neutral Zone Is Not Established She Will Let the Pirates Be Blockaded.

Paris, March 25.—Lord Salisbury, who is here on his way to Cimetex, where he will act as minister in attendance upon Queen Victoria, had a conference with M. Sanatox, minister of foreign affairs, today.

It is understood that the two ministers concurred in this view that the proposed blockade of the Piræus, the port of Athens and the port of Volos, Thessaly should be enforced if Greece refused to assent to the establishment of the neutral zone extending one mile on either side of the Greco-Turkish frontier.

FIRE IN ATHENS.

Athens, Ga., March 25. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Yesterday the top floor of the kitchen and outbuilding on the lot of Mrs. M. W. Stovall was destroyed by fire. The loss was \$300, which was covered by insurance in the Southern Mutual.

This story was used as a storage room and a number of valuable articles were destroyed, among which was the wedding dress of Mrs. Stovall, worn at her wedding before the war.

LENTEN OBSERVANCE.

Eufaula, Ala., March 25. Special to The Evening Constitution.

The movements in the religious realms of this city are in strict keeping with the Lenten season. Merchants here are closing their doors to attend the morning services that are now daily being held at the First Methodist church.

The building is thronged at every meeting and numerous conversions and accessions are being made daily.

A series of revival meetings will begin at the First Baptist church Sunday morning, or as soon as the one now in force closes.

Freddy—What is a cynic, papa?

Papa—A cynic, my son, is a man who cherishes a grudge against nature for furnishing him with a short-trunked intellect.

LOG OF THE MAYFLOWER

MANUSCRIPT IS A HISTORY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONY.

This Valuable Acquisition Will Become the Possession of the State in a Little While and Will Be Carefully Preserved.

Plymouth, Mass., March 25.—It is believed here that the manuscript referred to in the Southern Associated Press cable dispatches as "the log of the Mayflower" is the account of the voyage of the Mayflower written by Governor William Bradford, one of the founders. It was discovered in London in 1846 and previous attempts to rescue it have been unavailing.

The "log of the Mayflower" would relate only to the sailing of the vessel which brought the pilgrims to this country, but might clear up one disputed point as to which Mayflower it was that came to this country, for upon this point neither history nor tradition sheds much light.

The Bradford manuscript has great value and if it is to be placed in the archives of Massachusetts it will be one of the commonwealth's greatest treasures. The manuscript, of which a facsimile is in the Athenæum library, is bound in vellum and on one cover are some half-defaced words, among which the name of Mary Bradford may be made out.

The manuscript is well preserved, bearing hardly a stain. The work is of several hundred pages, and covers the history of the Plymouth colony from 1620 to 1646, with several annotations and additions made in later years. One of the written notes is to the effect that "twelve persons living of the stock this present year, 1679," while just below is the inscription, "two persons living that came over on the first ship, 1620, the present year, 1680."

In one of the fly leaves it is written that "this book is left by Governor William Bradford and by him to his son, Major John Bradford, and given to his son, Major William Bradford, and by him to his son, Samuel Bradford—March 20, 1705."

FRANK JOHNSON CONFESSES

He Tells a Reporter He Committed the Assault—Says the Mob Would Have Lynched Him.

Frank Johnson, the young negro from Franklin county charged with assault, and who was brought to Atlanta yesterday morning to escape mob violence, as told exclusively in The Evening Constitution yesterday, made a confession to a reporter this morning.

This is the first time that he has acknowledged his guilt. During the trial he pleaded that he was innocent, but the circumstances were against him and the full penalty of the law was given him in such cases.

He will be taken to one of the coal mines today or tomorrow, where he will begin the twenty years of hard labor that he will have to serve.

The negro is intelligent looking and says he can read and write. He told The Evening Constitution reporter this morning that he didn't know why he made the assault. "I just didn't think about it at the time."

"Were you afraid that you were going to be lynched on Wednesday night?" was asked him by the reporter.

"Yassah, when I was in de courtroom during de trial I head 'em say if I was dare dat night dey would hang me."

Johnson says the jail was not very strong and that a mob could have got to him easily. "On Tuesday night he says he got to thinking about the men hanging him and he looked around to see if he could escape. He says the only reason he didn't make a dash for liberty the night he spent in the woods is because the sheriff had his pistol in his hand. The negro seems satisfied that he escaped the mob, and accepts his punishment."

BENEFIT ORDER ASSIGNS.

The Order of Equity, of Indianapolis, Goes Under with Large Liabilities.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 25.—The Order of Equity, a benefit association, assigned yesterday. The liabilities are estimated at \$20,000, while the assets are said to be comparatively trifling. The order was established in 1889 and that year four councils were organized. Since then the growth has been rapid.

A suit which was brought some months ago by a member seeking to recover benefits alleged to be due him caused a great number of withdrawals. These withdrawals precipitated the assignment.

The order's plan of business was to charge \$32 a year for dues, etc., for an insurance of \$1,000 to be paid up in ten years. At least most of the members claim that their undertaking was that after ten years they were to receive \$1,000, less any sick benefits paid them, for their investment of \$32 per year, or \$320 in all.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONER

Mrs. Sarah Richards's Death Removes One of Three of the Widows of That War.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., March 25.—The death of Mrs. Sarah Richards, of West Milton, Saratoga county, whose age was eighty-six years, leaves only two widows of soldiers of the American revolution on the pension rolls of the United States.

Mrs. Richards was the last revolutionary pensioner residing in New York state.

LASCELLES SECURED IT.

He Was Working, However, for Captain Coverdale and John Childs, of Rome.

Rome, Ga., March 25. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Captain R. I. Coverdale and Mr. John Childs will leave in a few days for Fitzgerald, Ga., where they will be engaged in the building of electric light, gas and waterworks.

While it has been currently reported and accepted as a fact that Sidney Lascelles, better known as Lord Beresford, had secured the right, yet the entire truth seems to be that Lascelles secured the contract for Childs & Coverdale.

Beresford became well acquainted with these gentlemen while he was in Rome. Captain Coverdale built the Rome gas works, and is a splendid man at the business, while Mr. Childs has been superintendent of the works in Rome for years.

Binks—Do you think that this country and England will ever carry out the arbitration scheme?

Binks—Oh, reason a situation.

TALK WITH WOLCOTT

The Colorado Senator Who Went Abroad in the Interest of Bimetallism Hopeful.

NATIONS TURNING THAT WAY

Thanks Japan's Recent Action Will Hasten the Restoration of the Equality of the Two Metals.

OTHERS READY TO FOLLOW SUIT

Situation in Japan of World-Wide Interest—If, During the Civil War When Our Money Was Worth Only 50 Cents in Gold, We Had Declared 50 Cents Worth of Gold a Dollar This Country Would Have Taken Similar Action.

Washington, March 25.—Senator Wolcott, who has interested himself so much in international bimetallism, expressed the opinion today that the recent action of Japan in attempting to depreciate silver would hasten international action to restore the equality of the two metals, and made the following statement, giving his reasons for this belief:

"The monetary situation in Japan is not only interesting, but most far-reaching and perhaps not generally understood. The result which Japan seeks is to make permanent the depreciation of silver in relation to gold, and to preserve this by the advantages which this depreciation naturally gives to Japanese agriculture and Japanese industries, and it is not in any sense an attempt to equalize values. There was a time in the history of the United States when we might have taken a step identical with that which Japan now proposes. If, during the years of our civil war, when our money was worth but 50 per cent of the gold dollar, we had by law declared that henceforth our dollar should be of the value of 50 cents only in gold, our legislation would have been parallel with that which Japan evidently intends. We chose to follow a different path.

LIKE AUSTRIA'S ACTION.

"The action of Japan accords in a measure with that of Austria a few years since, and with the action projected in Russia, with this difference: Austria forced the permanent depreciation of its money measured in gold, to the extent of some 18 per cent. Russia will establish a reduction of about 33 per cent in the value of its rouble, while Japan proposes to permanently depreciate its exchange relative to gold, so as to lower the value of the yen to about 48 cents on the dollar.

"This action of Japan must not be construed as an attempt to establish and maintain a gold standard; it is simply an attempt to preserve the economic advantages which she at present enjoys because of the gold premium which exists in Japan, and this at the expense of the great commercial countries of the world, which have heretofore maintained the stability of their coinage as well as their financial integrity.

ALL EYES ON JAPAN.

"Of course, at the present price of silver, measured by gold, the result of the action of Japan would be to drive all its silver out of that country. It is premature, however, to attempt to forecast the full effect of her action in this respect. The course of Japan must, in my opinion, only hasten an agreement between leading commercial nations of the world looking to a settlement of this question upon an international basis."

GIVES A SHIP AND ADVICE.

It Is Understood That Hansen Will Loan His Boat to a Private Expedition to the Far North.

London, March 25.—The Daily News says that Dr. Hansen, the arctic explorer, will lend the Fram, the vessel in which he made his journey to the far north, to a private arctic expedition that will start during the coming summer.

He will also give advice to the members of the expedition. The expedition will be mainly English and its purpose will be meteorological observations and an examination of the arctic currents.

RIGO MUST ANSWER CHARGES

The Scene He Created at the Hotel Terminus Brings Him Into Court.

London, March 25.—Janos Rigo, the Hungarian gypsy musician and his paramour, the princess de Chimay, were summoned before a magistrate this afternoon to answer charges against them in connection with the scene which occurred Tuesday at the Hotel Terminus, when Rigo's wife visited them in order to establish grounds for divorce.

The couple fled shortly afterward, going to Cologne to escape the jurisdiction of French courts.

A BURGLAR CAUGHT.

He Is Charged with Breaking Into the Store of Swift & Harris.

Among the many burglaries which have recently occurred in the city was one at the store of Swift & Harris, on Peachtree street. This morning Patrolman Jolly arrested a negro youth named William J. J. for the burglary of this store. Jolly had in his possession a pawn ticket for a hat, and a call at the pawn broker's developed the fact that the hat was one which had been stolen from Swift & Harris.

SPAIN'S BAD BLUNDER

Senor Maura, Ex-Minister of the Colonies, Admits the Nation's Great Mistake.

UNWISE TREATMENT OF CUBA

He Believes That Special Concessions Now Would Result in an End of the Revolution on Island.

BLOODY FIGHTING IN PARADIS

The Insurgents Show Great Courage in Attacking a Spanish Fortification There and Also in the Neighborhood of Fort Fiel—American Property Destroyed.

New York, March 25.—A special cable dispatch from Havana to The Sun says:

A dispatch from Madrid, by way of Key West, has been received here by the political friends of the Spanish ex-minister of the colonies, Senor Don Antonio Maura, in which news is given of a sensational speech by Senor Maura, in which he made very severe criticisms upon the Spanish cabinet and its colonial policy.

Senor Maura spoke at length of the situation in Cuba, the events that led up to the revolution and the plan of reforms he proposed to the cortes when he was minister of the colonies. He repelled with indignation the charges made against him by the conservatives of Cuba that his plan was one of the causes which precipitated the war.

On the contrary, said Senor Maura, a policy of wise concessions to the Cubans in 1894 would have averted the war; and those Cubans who were conspiring against Spain, in conjunction with Marti, in the United States, had an opportunity to promote an armed conflict only when the country had lost hope of the fulfillment of such a policy by the government.

Senor Maura added that the cabinet of Senor Canovas obliges the nation to make war in Cuba only in support of a stubborn spirit of resistance to any liberal changes, and that "war for war's sake only" is one of the greatest blunders which can be made by any people. He accuses Senor Canovas of playing a disloyal trick upon Spain and Cuba by publishing a decree of reforms which he had no intention of establishing.

Senor Maura is still of the opinion that genuine and liberal concessions to Cuba will conquer the hearts of the Cuban people and gradually lead to an end to the revolution; but the conservative party is not capable of achieving this great work. The liberal party, on the other hand, will, if called to office by the queen regent, save Spain from the many misfortunes in which Senor Canovas and his followers have involved her.

SPEDCH PRODUCES A STIR.

The speech of Senor Maura is said to have produced a great stir in Spain. In Havana it is much applauded by the friends of the reformist party, though they dare not make any public comment for fear of General Weyler.

The latest news from Matanzas gives additional details of the work of devastation wrought by the Spanish column of Colonel Molina. They have destroyed a great deal of property belonging to American citizens.

Stirring details have been received of the attack made a few days ago by the insurgents on the town of Paredis, in the jurisdiction of Sancti Spiritus. A Spaniard who witnessed the engagement says that the insurgents surrounded the Casariego fort, rushed up close to its walls, thrust their rifles through the port holes and fired repeatedly upon the garrison inside. It was a hand to hand fight, both parties often seizing in their hands the weapons of their foes. Nearly all the wounds inflicted were mortal. The Spanish, although their commander, Captain Huertas, was wounded and disabled, did not yield, because they were protected by the fire of the neighboring Fort Paredis.

Upon observing this, the insurgents attacked Fort Fiel with the same reckless courage, and after a hot struggle succeeded in breaking down a door. Then they entered and killed all the garrison except one soldier, whom they took prisoner. After that they entered the town, burned many houses and ransacked several stores.

The losses on both sides were heavy and both showed the greatest courage, though the position of the Spaniards was more advantageous, as they fought inside the forts.

RECEPTION TO SANGUILLY.

The General Is Made the Recipient of Many Honors in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, March 25.—General Julio Sangilly was given a reception at the Academy of Music here last evening.

General Sangilly arrived in this city yesterday afternoon and was accompanied by Mrs. Sangilly, Miss de Armas, Miss Sangilly and Dr. Lincoln de Zayas.

The party was met at the depot by a committee composed of delegates from many of the local Cuban clubs and their American sympathizers and escorted to their hotel.

In speaking of his future plans General Sangilly stated that, together with his seventeen-year-old son, he intended to return to Cuba, as he believes he is still capable of doing much to aid in the struggle for the independence of the island.

Tonight the Academy of Music was well filled with an audience of sympathizers. After a musical programme addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Russell Conwell and Dr. de Zayas. Much enthusiasm was manifested.

CUBAN BUDGET.

London, March 25.—A dispatch to The Times from Havana says that the Cuban budget for the ensuing fiscal year places the ordinary expenses at \$35,500,000 and the extra expenses at \$22,000,000.

It is estimated that the revenue will amount to \$28,000,000, but it will probably not exceed \$15,000,000.

THE AFFAIRS OF CANADA

The Governor General Opens the Dominion Parliament With a Speech.

MANY QUESTIONS BEFORE IT

Bering Sea Claim Now Likely To Be Speedily and Satisfactorily Arranged.

THE TARIFF QUESTION A LIVE ONE

Canada Will Be Worthily Represented at the Queen's Diamond Jubilee in London—Manitoba Question Will Be Adjusted—Finances in the Dominion.

Ottawa, Ont., March 25.—The Dominion parliament was opened at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon by his excellency, the governor general, with a speech from the throne.

His excellency expressed his gratification at the evidences throughout the dominion of loyalty and affection for the queen and the empire in celebrating the diamond jubilee, and announced that arrangements are being made for an effective representation of the dominion in connection with the commemoration of historic occasions in London.

His excellency also hoped that the settlement of the Manitoba school question will put an end to the agitation which has marred the harmony and impeded the development of our country, and will prove the beginning of a new era to be characterized by generous treatment of one another, mutual concessions and reciprocal good will.

Continuing, he said: "A measure will be submitted to you for the revision of the tariff, which, it is believed, will provide the necessary revenue, and while having due regard to the industrial interests will make our fiscal system more satisfactory to the masses of the people. You will be asked to give your support to a bill abolishing the present expensive and unsatisfactory franchise act and adopting for the election of members of the house of commons the franchises of the several provinces.

SHIPMENT OF PRODUCE.

"The government has determined that the advantages to accrue both to our western producers and the business interests of the whole dominion from the completion of the works for the enlargement of the St. Lawrence canal should no longer be deferred, and has, subject to the approval of parliament, taken the initiative steps for a vigorous prosecution of those works and for the perfecting of the canal system by the close of the year 1898.

"Arrangements have been concluded which if you approve will enable the intercolonial railway system to reach Montreal and thus show in the large traffic entering that city. The many advantages which will flow from this extension of that railway are apparent, and I have no doubt you

THE EVENING CONSTITUTION YESTERDAY PUBLISHED 17 EXCLUSIVE BIG LOCAL NEWS STORIES

POLICE NOVELTIES

Military Etiquette To Be Observed by the Police Under the Supervision of Major W. J. Kendrick.

TO EDUCATE AN APPLICANT

Commissioners Will School a Young Man Who Is Wanted on the Force but Can't Read.

AN APPLICANT WHO WAS "FULL"

He Had To "Brace Up" To Face the Board and Took on Too Heavy a Load—Some of the Novel Features in Connection with the Revolution Now Going on in the Police Department.

There are three very remarkable features connected with the revolution now going on in the police department on the eve of the biennial election. They are: The system of military etiquette which is to be established under the supervision of Major W. J. Kendrick, one of the newly-elected commissioners. The election from the station house of one of the new applicants who was too full of corn liquor to be presentable. The education of one of the new applicants who would make one of the best policemen on the force, but has had no educational advantages.

MILITARY ETIQUETTE. This morning 55 of the new applicants who had been selected from the 26 were examined by physicians. Of this number about 25 stand a show to carry a club. While the examination was going on Major Kendrick was in consultation with Chief Connolly and Captain Slaughter and the new code of military etiquette was under discussion.

When the new force is organized all the men will be instructed in military rules and there will be the same etiquette observed between the men and the officers as are known in military circles. While on duty every man will treat his superior officer with all the courtesy that governs the soldier boys.

One of the innovations will be the marching of the patrolmen in the middle of the streets instead of on the sidewalks. **HAD TO "BRACE UP."** During the inspection of the new applicants yesterday afternoon one of them was noticed to be a little too hilarious and he was watched by some of the officers. It was finally discovered that he had taken aboard too much corn juice and he was invited to leave, which he did.

In speaking of the matter this morning the station house keeper said he applicant was not what you might call drunk, but he was not in a proper condition to present himself to the board of police commissioners.

The fellow was excusable, perhaps, on the ground that going before the board was a trying ordeal, and he had to "brace up" for the occasion. **WILL EDUCATE HIM.** Among those who wanted to get on the force was a young man, a fine type of physical manhood, and a man with a most excellent record for sobriety, honesty and bravery. Every commissioner wanted him elected. But it was found that he had been a poor boy and had not had any educational advantages. He could barely read and in this respect was not qualified to be a policeman. His name, as it appeared on the list was J. W. Maeburne. "We ought to have Mr. Maeburne on the force," said Captain English. And all the commissioners thought the same way. "I tell you what we will have you to do," continued Commissioner English, "we will get you to go to the night school. And I will furnish him with the necessary books," said Commissioner Brotherton. This was a new idea, the educating of a man for police duty, but the board wants the best material for patrolmen and they believe that Maeburne is the kind of men they are after. He will doubtless begin the education of himself at once.

THE GOVERNOR'S RETURN

HE WAS TREATED ROYALLY BY THE PEOPLE OF ALABAMA.

Weather interfered with Programme, but the Citizens Endeavored to Make up for It by Their Hospitality.

NEW DOCTORS TO GET DIPS

Graduating Exercises of the Southern Medical College Occurs at the Grand Tuesday.

FULL PROGRAMME AS ARRANGED

Bishop Nelson Will Lead in Prayer. Music by the Fifth Regiment Band—Splendid Programme.

DR. BAIRD WILL READ REPORT

Hon. Howard Van Hise Will Confer the D. D. M.—Dr. William P. Nicholson Will Confer the Certificates for the Junior Class—The Annual Address Will Be Made by Dr. L. L. Kinkaid.

SMALL BLAZE LAST NIGHT.

The fire department was called out last night at 11:20 to a small blaze at the railroad yards on Mitchell street. There was a blaze in a coach, in which the employees of the road slept. It burned all the fixtures in the car and damaged the inside of it. The blaze was extinguished in a few minutes after the alarm was turned in. Box 51 was pulled.

A SON SUES HIS FATHER

Eight-Year-Old Child Swears Out Warrant in the City Criminal Court.

CASE IS VERY SENSATIONAL

J. D. Perkins, the Defendant, Is Said To Have Deserted His Young Wife in Covington.

HIS SON IS THE PROSECUTOR

Little Boy Ran Away from His Father's Boarding House and Told His Mother of His Father's Conduct—A Warrant Was Taken Out Yesterday Afternoon.

PITTSBURG IS SURELY DOOMED

Another Attempt To Burn Up the Settlement Made Last Night.

POLICEMEN TO THE RESCUE

Several Houses Discovered Soaked with Kerosene Oil—One Was in a Blaze—But for the Timely Work of the Policemen Pittsburgh Would Probably Now Be a Heap of Ashes and Lonesome Chimneys.

OPERA COMPANY MUST PAY CLAIM

Heavy Judgment Against Mabel Paige Company.

ACTION WAS TAKEN TODAY

Edward Curtis and Gussie Bellknap Filed Claims Against the Company and Judgment Was Entered Up This Morning in Judge Berry's Court.

TYPEWRITER'S SAD STORY.

YOUNG LADY EMPLOYED BY MR. S. AARON WAS UNPAID.

She Says Aaron Secured Her Services and Failed to Settle Before He Skipped Town—His Queer Business Methods.

BRUNSWICK TERMINAL.

BOARD OF ARBITRATION HAS SETTLED THE ASSESSMENT.

Value Has Diminished—It Was Assessed in 1894 at \$84,000 and the Company Complained at the Amount.

TWO MEN HIS VICTIMS

Bonnieficio, a Painter, Throws a Man Down the Steps and Then Cuts Another.

BENT ON MURDER IT SEEMS

Drunk Painter Causes the Police Trouble This Afternoon and He Is Finally Locked Up.

OWEN CRAWLEY'S DANGEROUS FALL

He Fell Down the Steps to the Street Unconscious—The Painter Carried a Live Alligator in His Pocket—George Mathews's Coat Out.

A COMPARISON WHICH SHOWS THE DIFFERENCE IN NEWSPAPERS

All the Seventeen Exclusive News Features of The Evening Constitution Yesterday Were Published in Its First Edition, Which Was for Sale on the Streets at 2:45 O'clock in the Afternoon, Away Ahead of All Its Rivals.

NO OTHER PAPER IN ATLANTA HAD A SINGLE LINE ABOUT THEM

The Evening Constitution Is Redeeming Its Pledges to the Public and Printing All the News That's Fit To Print When It's Fresh and Blooming—The Atlanta Journal, Issued After Dark, Got Some of the Seventeen Scoops as Usual, but by That Time the News Wasn't News—This Isn't a New Thing With Us, but You'll Par-don the Baby's Crowing Just Once.

When The Evening Constitution first made its appearance it was with the promise to the people that it would give the news when it was fresh. It was stated that the paper would be the brightest and best afternoon paper in the south. Since that time The Evening Constitution has devoted itself to redeeming the pledges made the people that it would give the news first and when in its bloom. That the pledges have been redeemed is attested by the wonderful leap to general popularity of the paper and the remarkable growth of its circulation.

From every side come congratulations and subscriptions. All this is due to the fact that The Evening Constitution has given the news when it was news and it has given the news day after day without making any bluster or extravagant claims. It has been content to quietly demonstrate that The Evening Constitution is here to print the news first and in its brightest shape by simply giving the news and leaving it to the public to decide and compare it with other publications.

It has been an almost everyday occurrence for The Evening Constitution to print two, three and sometimes half a dozen exclusive news stories which other Atlanta evening papers have missed. Yet others claim to give the news and all the news. As stated The Evening Constitution has almost daily printed important news "scoops" on its competitors, but nothing has been said about them. But when it gets to the point that the paper pretending to be a competitor of The Evening Constitution misses as many as seventeen important local news stories in one day it is time to call attention to the matter that the public may be aware that it is The Evening Constitution which is giving the news first and exclusively.

Think of it! Seventeen scoops in one day! Important news stories, too. And more than that, The Evening Constitution gets on the street first every day. Yesterday it printed as many as seventeen important Atlanta news stories in its first edition, the edition which is sold on the streets at 2:45 o'clock, not one of which were told of in the first edition of The Evening Journal, which is also sold on the streets. It is repeated that in the first edition of The Evening Constitution yesterday there appeared at least seventeen important local news stories, not one of which was mentioned in the first edition of The Atlanta Journal. It is these editions which first get on the streets, and any comparison between the two papers must be made between the two editions. News printed one and two hours later in the afternoon or at 5 o'clock is not news, because everybody in the newspaper business can read, and it is easy enough to get stories after they appear in The Evening Constitution's first edition at 2:45 o'clock. Aside from those seventeen news "scoops" there were many special features and stories printed exclusively, but which are not classified as general department news stories. It is only the big pieces of important news that is referred to—news that the public wants and news that the public is entitled to. The Evening Constitution and The Evening Journal first editions are on the streets at 2 o'clock. The public buys these editions, and that the public may understand that it is The Evening Constitution which is giving the news first the seventeen stories referred to will be mentioned. Get the two first editions and compare them and see if the statements are not true.

HERE ARE THE SEVENTEEN SCOOPS. The Evening Journal's first edition yesterday had not a word about the judgment in the Fulton county jail early yesterday morning of Frank Johnson, the negro brute who assaulted a four-year-old child near Carnesville. The Evening Constitution contained an exclusive column story, giving all the facts. The Evening Journal did not print a word about the painter, Bonnieficio, who threw a man down a stair steps and cut another in a restaurant shortly afterwards. This was a sensation in police circles. The

Evening Constitution told of it fully and exclusively.

The Evening Journal had not a word about the arrest of J. M. Springer, the Decatur street pawn broker, wanted in connection with the Draper Moore robbery. The Evening Constitution told of it fully and exclusively.

The Evening Journal did not mention the trial of the Bone boys in Judge Candler's court. The Evening Constitution did, and exclusively.

The Evening Journal did not mention the interesting and sensational suit of George Perkins against his father, filed in the city court Wednesday afternoon. The Evening Constitution told of it fully and exclusively.

The Evening Journal had not a word about the settlement of the Brunswick Terminal Company arbitration matter, in which \$45,000 is involved. The Evening

SPRINGER ARRESTED.

PAWNBROKER ON DECATUR STREET WILL BE TRIED.

He Is Charged with Having Received the Goods Stolen by Saunders and Sims Some Time Ago.

Constitution told of it fully and exclusively.

The Evening Journal had not a word about the graduating exercises of the Southern Medical college, to occur Tuesday night. The Evening Constitution gave the full programme exclusively. An important piece of news of interest to many Atlantians.

The Evening Journal had not a word about the return of Governor Atkinson, the chief executive of the state of Georgia, from a trip to Albany. The Evening Constitution told of it exclusively.

The Evening Journal had not a word about the inspection of 306 applicants for places on the Atlanta police force. The Evening Constitution gave the full story exclusively.

The Evening Journal had not a line about the Mable Paige Opera Company judgment. It was told of fully and exclusively in The Evening Constitution.

The Evening Journal had not a line about Will Keys, who whipped two witnesses Wednesday night who had testified against him in the United States court. The Evening Constitution told of it fully and exclusively.

The Evening Journal did not tell its readers that the pretty young typewriter of S. Aaron had filed a complaint against Aaron.

A FORTUNE AT STAKE

Wilkinson-Wilson Litigation Is Now Drawing to a Finish in Court.

\$30,000 IS THE PRIZE AT STAKE

The Case Has Been in Court for More Than Ten Years of Bitter Litigation.

MANY CHARGES OF FRAUD MADE

Major Wilkinson Charges His Former Partner with Burning the Cashbook and Making False Entries on the New Book—Interesting History of the Sensational Case.

The Evening Constitution furnished the news exclusively.

The Evening Constitution published the complete story of the Wilkinson-Wilson litigation, involving \$30,000. Not a word was printed in The Evening Journal.

The Evening Journal had nothing about the third attempt to burn the suburb of Pittsburgh. The Evening Constitution gave the story exclusively.

The Evening Journal had nothing of the arrival of twenty jolly school girls from Nashville, whose pretty faces delighted hundreds about the union depot yesterday morning. The Evening Constitution gave the names of all these young ladies exclusively.

The Evening Journal had not a line about the ferocious bulldog attacking little Hall Williams, on Pine street, Wednesday afternoon. It was told of in The Evening Constitution exclusively.

The Evening Journal had not a line about Judge Candler sending a witness in the Bone case to jail for contempt of court. The Evening Constitution told the story fully and exclusively.

The Evening Journal had nothing of the departure of Mr. Samuel Spencer and an important interview with him on his visit to Atlanta in connection with the union depot project. The Evening Constitution told the story exclusively.

EASY TO PRINT THEM AFTERWARDS. Of course, our Broad street competitor might have had something of these stories in their late afternoon editions, because they were public property after the appearance of the first edition of The Evening Constitution before 5 o'clock, but the stories were not news after that time. They had been told of exclusively in the first edition of The Evening Constitution, which appeared on the streets before any other paper.

In the second edition of The Evening Constitution the arrest of John M. Ashley, on a serious United States law charge, was told of fully, giving the particulars of the sensational charge against him. In the second edition of The Evening Journal this story was merely mentioned, to the effect that Ashley was being held in the detectives' office at the station house, "on a charge which the detectives did not give out positively." The Evening Constitution told of the issuance of the warrant for Ashley, charging him with sending obscene letters through the mails and giving the full facts in the case.

Yesterday afternoon The Evening Journal printed a story about the arrival in the city Wednesday of Jack Prince, the manager of the bicycle circuit. The story appeared under a scare-head, as if it was an important news story. It was stated in the opening paragraph that Prince "slipped quietly into the city." Wednesday afternoon The Evening Constitution contained an exclusive column story of the arrival of Mr. Prince Wednesday morning, giving a full list of the riders he has signed and the full plan of his circuit. This story appeared in The Evening Constitution twenty-four hours before it was given in The Evening Journal.

The Evening Constitution is here to give the news when it's fresh, when it's news, and the public can depend upon it that its mission will be fulfilled. Read The Evening Constitution if you want the news when it is fresh, bright and blooming.

Harsh Blame. It is with men as with trees: If you lop off their finest branches, into which they were pouring their young life-juice, the wounds will be healed over with some rough balm, some old exorcism, and what might have been a grand tree, expanding into liberal shade, is but a whimical, misshapen trunk. Many an irritating fault, many an unwelcome oddity has come of a hard sorrow, which has crushed and maimed the nature just when it was expanding into plentiful beauty; and the trivial erring life which we visit with our harsh blame may be but as the untidy motion of a man whose best limb is withered.—George Eliot.

INVITATION TO ALABAMA.

Governor Atkinson is being besieged by parties outside and inside the state to deliver addresses at various places. Among the last received is one from Governor Johnson, of Alabama, urging him to deliver an address at the southern chautauque assembly at Talladega, July 26th. It is possible that he may accept the latter as the invitation is so pressing.

WANT TO BE POLICEMEN

Two Hundred and Eight Applicants Inspected by the Commissioners Today.

WAS A GIANT AMONG THEM

One Applicant Who Measures Six Feet Seven, Weighs 240 Pounds and Only Twenty-Six Years Old.

POOR FELLOWS TO STAND A SHOW

Men Who Have No Jobs To Be Given the Best Showing for Positions on the Police Department—The Heaviest, Oldest and Tallest Applicants. A Very Interesting Inspection Held.

WORK ON JAIL BEGINS AGAIN

Bad Weather Has Caused Considerable Delay.

MANY HANDS NOW AT WORK

Chairman Forrest Adair Says Work Will Be Rapidly Pushed Forward by the Constructors, Who Will Take Advantage of the Spring Weather.

PRETTY GIRLS ON A BIG TOUR

Twenty Jolly School Girls Off on a Two Weeks' Outing.

ARE FROM WARD'S SEMINARY

They Spent the Morning in Atlanta and Left at Noon Today for Washington, Philadelphia, New York and the East—Personnel of the Party.

MR. SPENCER GOES NORTH

After a Week's Visit to Atlanta He Returns to New York.

FAITH IN A UNION DEPOT

He Believes That One Will Be Built. Thanks That the Mitchell Street Viaduct Will Answer All Purposes—Greatly Pleased with His Visit to Atlanta.

WILL KEYS WHIPS TWO

He Quickly Knocked Out Two Witnesses Who Question His Character Yesterday.

LIVELY FIGHT IN THE DARK

John Tipples and Joe Dabbs Attack the Young Man and He Shows Fight.

THE TWO WERE KNOCKED OUT

Sequel to a Highly Interesting Trial Which Took Place in the United States Court Yesterday Morning. There May Be More Trouble.

THREE LAWYERS IN A SQUABBLE

Hot Words Were Passed in Judge Landrum's Court.

THE JUDGE A PARTICIPANT

In an Argument Attorney Jones Made Remarks That Judge Manning and J. A. Arnold Took as Personal and Things Were Lively for a Few Minutes.

There came very near being a serious difficulty between three members of the bar in Judge Landrum's court this morning.

Judge Manning, the well-known attorney, and J. A. Arnold, wanted to know if the remarks made in the argument by Attorney R. P. Jones were intended as personal.

The case on trial was the state against W. H. Reeves. The prosecutor was Nellie McKinley, who lives at No. 11 Collins street. She claims that she gave Will Reeves, a well-known white man, \$2 to pay the cost of a case that came up in Judge Fouts's court, and that Reeves used the money on himself without paying the cost.

During the progress of the trial one of the witnesses sat in the courtroom and heard the testimony of the others who preceded him. Attorney Jones didn't like this when he found it out and said that a felony had been compounded and that it was a disgrace and an insult to the bar of this city.

Judge Manning arose from his chair as soon as Mr. Jones had finished his argument and with his face red with anger, said:

"I want to know, sir, if your remarks used in the argument are meant as personal."

At this point Mr. Arnold excitedly arose, and shaking his fingers at Mr. Jones, said: "Do you mean to say that I have compounded a felony?"

Things began to get lively and a fight would certainly have resulted had not Mr. Jones very quietly answered that his remarks were not intended as personal.

Judge Manning suggested to him that he study the law more thoroughly before he accused people of compounding felonies.

The affair soon blew over and Mr. Jones explained what he meant by his remarks. They all shook hands and the case proceeded.

ROUTINE MATTERS.

The Board of Education Adopts Resolutions on the Death of Mrs. Collier.

The board of education discussed many matters of interest at its session yesterday afternoon.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Anton L. Konts in regard to the death of Mrs. Charles A. Collier. The resolutions expressed regret and asked the board of education to attend the funeral this morning in a body. The resolution was passed unanimously and a copy will be furnished the family.

Mrs. Nellie Peters Black invited the board to attend the exercises of the free kindergarten schools. The invitation was acknowledged and accepted.

The suspension of little Archie Cooper was discussed. The parents of the little boy who was charged with cutting his schoolmate asked that their child be reinstated, but the board referred the matter to a committee, as it was thought wise and expedient to further investigate the circumstances.

It is quite probable that at the next session of the board a resolution will be adopted providing for the half pay of teachers when they are detained at home from their school duties on account of illness. Routine matters were passed up, after which the board adjourned.

BONE BOYS ON TRIAL.

CASE NOW BEFORE JUDGE JOHN L. CANDLER.

Leon Bone and Julius Bone Are Being Tried This Afternoon for Robbery—A Verdict May Be Reached Today.

HIS VICTIM 4 YEARS OLD

Frank Johnson, a Carnesville Negro, Sentenced To Serve Twenty Years for Assault.

A BIG MOB WAS AFTER HIM

He Got Wind of the Movement of the Would-be Lynchers and He Was Spirited Away.

KEPT OUT IN THE WOODS ALL NIGHT

Judge Hutchinson Gave Johnson the Full Extent of the Law, but Remnants of Roriotism Thought This Too Good for the Brute—An Attempt on Wednesday Night, but the Sheriff Had the Negro Secluded in Woods.

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Department Telephone 709

WHAT IT COSTS

BY THE WEEK.
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PERSONS

Leaving the city for a week or longer can have THE EVENING CONSTITUTION mailed to any address in the United States for 10 cents per week. Don't fail to do it. It will be as good as a letter from home every day, except Sunday.

Nichols & Holliday, Constitution Building, Advertising Managers for advertising outside of Atlanta.

Up!
Up!!
Up!!!
Further Every Day

The number of copies of The Evening Constitution sold and paid for, exclusive of returns, damaged copies or exchanges, was

4560 Greater Each Day

On an average during the first three weeks in March than during the same time in February

Still Greater

The number of copies of The Evening Constitution sold and paid for, exclusive of returns, damaged copies or exchanges, was

2711 Greater Each Day

On an average in February than each day in the previous month, January.

It Is
Growing
All the Time!

ATLANTA, GA., March 26, 1897

BREAKS IN LEGISLATION.

Recently we have seen state legislatures wrestling with personal and sumptuary questions, dealing with the hats worn by women and various other matters. Only the other day, in the Kentucky legislature, a bill was offered providing a penalty for the interruption of public speakers, and it was also proposed to punish the fellows who threw eggs at an orator. This sort of thing will not do. It is not within the proper province and scope of legislation, and such acts cannot be enforced. Such things should be left to public opinion.

When our women choose high hats they will wear them, and the combined power of all the departments of our federal and state governments will be powerless to interfere with them. It is the same way about interrupting public speakers. No law and no penalty can prevent our free and independent American audiences from interrupting speakers when they disagree with them. As we said before, these matters must be regulated by public opinion, which is, after all, the highest secular law.

LET HIM WRITE OR RETIRE.

The Scotch Presbyterian, presbyter, against the Rev. Ian MacLaren, because he is writing some of the most readable novels of this generation.

In this country we are more tolerant. Our Presbyterians not only like MacLaren's stories, but they read the novels of preachers like E. P. Roe and Edward Everett Hale and never think of trying to drive them from their pulpits.

The old-fashioned Scotch Presbyterian are behind the times. They should accept the Rev. Ian MacLaren and be thankful for him. If this cannot come about the novelist should retire from the pulpit.

GLADSTONE'S NOBLE WORDS.

Mr. Gladstone has proved his right to the title of "the grand old man" by his recent utterances in behalf of Greece. The great Englishman protests against the mistaken policy which has led the civilized governments of Europe to ally with the unrepentant Turk. He speaks out against Russia and Germany, and asks why England should be pined to their aprons.

He rips open the veil and shows the domination of the powers and concludes his

letter with these timely words: "In this unhappy affair, all along under the cover of the concert of Europe, power and speech have been the monopoly of the governments and their organs, while the people have been shut out. The nations of Europe are in various stages of training, but I do not believe that there is a European people whose judgment could be had, would inflict or tolerate punishment on Greece for the good she has recently done."

Mr. Gladstone is still a power in the world and his plea for Christianity and liberty will produce good results. The diplomatists cannot answer it.

Old man Gladstone does not seem to be as much of a factor in the civilized world just now as young man Fitzsimmons.

Judge Candler, in the Hooks case, showed that it was determined to watch the interests of justice, and at the same time see that no individual should suffer injustice.

Buck still turns up. He will be provided for.

In Tennessee, according to a judicial decision, it is bad form for a lawyer to shed tears in a speech before a jury.

The brightest southern book reviewer is J. Newton Craig, and his work appears in The Sunday Morning Constitution.

The movement of the sea island cotton planters grows in importance, and it is difficult to see how it can be ignored or underestimated.

Our policemen should be protected against desperate characters who carry live alligators in their pockets. If this thing is to go on, we shall next hear of a criminal with a tiger concealed in his breeches.

Atlanta is getting to be a metropolitan city. Men are charged with sending obscene letters to ladies. In the good old times we had no such cases.

Colonel Buck looms up, but how about General Longstreet?

It is about time for Atlanta to assert herself and crush out the firebugs and all forms of lawlessness.

It seems from recent newspaper developments that we have a few swindlers in Atlanta. Is there any city of our size in the world without a few such criminals?

The entire continent is drawing upon Georgia for her marble. In the near future our quarries will furnish the material for the finest public buildings in America.

The colored preachers do not agree with Bishop Turner's recent utterances on the subject of lynching. They are willing to trust to the law as administered by their best friends.

A Very Queer Story
Of Real Life.

Many years ago, when I was a boy, living in a southern city, not very far from Atlanta, I knew a wicked old fellow, a certain Colonel Tom, who was the scandal of the town.

The colonel had spent some time in Mexico, and when he returned he brought with him a beautiful bride who was admired by all who had the good fortune to catch a glimpse of her.

Colonel Tom was bald-headed and red-faced. He was a holy terror in the circles which he frequented, but his wife was a charming young woman, with a sweet, mournful face, and everybody desired to do something that would bring her happiness and good fortune.

But there were few opportunities of meeting the lady. Colonel Tom shut her up in a gloomy brick house with a high wall inclosing the front yard and garden, and it was a rare thing for him to take her out to any public place.

He excused his apparent neglect by saying that his wife did not speak good English, and was devoted to the customs of her native country.

The servants in the house, however, talked outside, and they declared that the young Mexican bride spoke several languages perfectly, and was very fond of something that would bring her happiness and good fortune.

Of course, this was talked about, and when Mrs. Colonel Tom secluded herself almost entirely the report gained currency that her husband was in the habit of beating her.

People sympathized with her more and more, and many of the society leaders became so indignant that they hardly recognized the colonel when he spoke to them on the street.

How to get at the prisoner in the gloomy brick house, and make life more pleasant for her, was the question. The wicked old husband was so vigilant and overbearing, that it was impossible to do anything with him.

As the months rolled on his wife wasted away to a shadow, and it seemed that her days were numbered.

One fine morning a little, dried-up old man landed in the city, and asked a hack driver to take him to Colonel Tom's residence.

The stranger spoke Spanish, with only a few words of broken English, but his black eyes snapped so eloquently that the hack driver remarked to a friend that "he had a bit in him."

He was admitted to Colonel Tom's residence, and at the expiration of a half hour the colonel came out and went down town looking like a whipped cur.

An hour later the visitor drove to the depot with the colonel's wife and her baggage.

Then, the whole story came out. Colonel Tom had induced his wife to elope with him, and it was some time before her father found out where she lived and how she had been treated. He was a very prominent man in Mexico and was not afraid of either man or devil.

He followed the two to this country, and his talk to the colonel was so vigorous that he fled from the house and sought other quarters until he learned that the angry old man had carried his daughter off.

Colonel Tom then sold out and disappeared to the great satisfaction of his entire circle of acquaintances. I wish that I could tell what became of his unhappy bride, but I never heard of her again.

She probably died shortly after returning home, possibly went into a convent. She was not the kind of woman to get a divorce and marry again.

WILLIAM FOUTHAM BIRD.

A BLUFF AND A CALL!

The Journal Refuses To Meet The Constitution's
Check for \$1,000.

The following correspondence explains itself, and it is published for the purpose of pricking a bubble which was floated for the public gaze on the idea that the people could be misled into belief of false statements by deliberate misrepresentations of The Constitution.

We call special attention to the fact that The Journal refuses to meet either of the two propositions advanced in its leading editorial of Wednesday evening, March 17th, tucking its head, ostrich like, under cover of another editorial published a month ago, when The Evening Constitution was but a month old. It attacked the statement that the postage payments of The Constitution were greater than that of all other newspapers, daily and weekly, in Atlanta; and when asked to sustain its position by a forfeiture of \$500, it entirely ignores the issue-making no reference whatever to this feature which formed the basis of its editorial of Wednesday.

It will also be especially noticed that on Wednesday it offered to give \$500 to any charity if The Journal could not prove that it had a larger circulation than the morning and evening editions of The Constitution. The Constitution deposited a check for \$500, accepting this offer of The Journal—and The Journal reneges, conceding the tremendous increase in the Evening Constitution's circulation, but claiming it to be due to "the public school ballot contest." Eliminating The Evening Constitution from the issue, it makes a counter proposition intended to evade its own issues and to mystify the public, bringing The Morning Constitution into a controversy in which it has taken no part. It eliminates the circulation of The Sunday Constitution and proposes a contest on an entirely new proposition which, if accepted by The Evening Constitution, would be dodged just as has been done in the case of the two editorial propositions of Wednesday.

In reference to postage paid by The Constitution Postmaster Fox is at liberty to make public any and all of the payments which have been made by The Constitution. They speak for themselves and easily demonstrate the fact that The Constitution pays by far more postage than all of the combined newspaper publications, daily and weekly in the city of Atlanta.

As stated in Mr. Hemphill's letter to Mr. Cabaniss, The Constitution does not propose to be drawn into a wordy circulation contest. The Journal made two distinct propositions on Wednesday; on Thursday The Constitution deposited a check for \$1,000, to be forfeited on the demonstration of either proposition. The reply of The Journal speaks for itself.

March 25, 1897. Mr. H. H. Cabaniss, Business Manager The Atlanta Journal, City—Dear Sir: My attention has been called to an editorial, herewith inclosed, appearing in your paper of yesterday. This editorial addresses itself to The Constitution's circulation, and in it two propositions are advanced, as follows:

(1) That The Constitution's statement that the postage payments of The Constitution are greater than those of all other newspapers, daily and weekly, in Atlanta, is based on sample copies of the weekly edition, through which its postage bills are made so heavy.

(2) In your own language you say in reference to the circulation of the morning and evening editions of The Constitution: "If the postage bills are evidence of circulation, why was The Journal's offer to give \$500 to charity if it could not prove that its circulation is larger than that of both editions of The Constitution not accepted?"

Since you manifest an overbearing determination to offer a donation to some charitable institution if both of these propositions cannot be proven, I take occasion to say that no obstacle shall be thrown in the way of your liberality by The Constitution.

Therefore, on the basis of your own editorial, as herewith attached, we beg to inform you that a check for \$1,000 has been placed in the hands of Mr. Paul Romare, of the Atlanta National Bank, (or it will be placed in the hands of the president of any Atlanta bank if you prefer.)

This check is made payable to the order of any Atlanta charitable association on the basis of \$500 on each of the above propositions of your own making, it being understood that if you do not prove your two propositions above made, you will forfeit to said charitable institution \$500 on each.

In this connection you will pardon me for saying that it is not our purpose to enter a lengthy circulation controversy. We will accordingly entertain no counter proposition intended to entangle the situation, mystify the public or evade the issue on either of the two distinct propositions as above made.

If The Constitution cannot satisfy you, or any committee that can be named, consisting of reputable business men of Atlanta, that each of the two propositions is false, we will cheerfully forfeit the check for \$1,000 above mentioned.

Accepting your own proposition, therefore, The Constitution is prepared to prove:

(1) That its postage payments to the government on actually paid up, bona fide subscriptions, exclusive of exchanges, is greater than that paid by all other newspapers in Atlanta, daily or weekly. On the failure to demonstrate this to your satisfaction we make a forfeiture of \$500.

(2) That the circulation of The Journal is not as you say, "larger than that of both editions (morning and evening) of The Constitution." On this we accept your proposition and will give \$500 to any charity you name if you can prove this statement.

As stated above, this must not be considered as the beginning of a circulation controversy. Your editorial is plainly written and it speaks for itself. The propositions annexed are clear and unmistakable. You either mean what you say or you do not. If you do not, please deposit with Mr. Romare a check for \$500 on each proposition and notify us accordingly. If you do not, no further correspondence is necessary, for, having specifically named your proposition in your issue of yesterday, we are prepared to accept your offer or else the controversy with this. Yours very truly,

W. A. HEMPHILL,
Business Manager, The Constitution.

THE JOURNAL'S EDITORIAL.

In Which It Makes Two Distinct Bluffs on Which It Is Called.

Following is the editorial above referred to, it being the leading editorial of The Journal of Wednesday evening, March 24th:

The annual "postage paid" bluff of The Atlanta Constitution appeared in the columns of that paper this morning. It is the custom of our Alabama street neighbors during one week of the early spring of each year to send out hundreds of thousands of sample copies of its weekly edition. Then the certificate of the postmaster is obtained to show the amount of the bill for postage.

We suggest that our neighbor come down to a showing on bona fide daily circulation. The actual circulation of The Journal for last week, taking each day separately, was as follows:

March 15, 21,410 March 19 21,600

March 16, 21,400 March 20 22,210

March 17, 21,380 March 21 22,210

March 18, 21,380 Total for week 135,300

Average per day 22,550

These figures can be easily verified on examination of The Journal's circulation books, which are open for that purpose to any one who may desire to inspect them. Or, what may be an even more satisfactory method, The Journal's press room is open all day long every day in the year and anybody is welcome to visit it, examine the automatic register on the press, which counts the papers as they are printed, and note the number of copies delivered by the city carriers and the number sent through the mails.

"Will our morning neighbor make a similar offer?"

If the postage bills are evidence of circulation, why was The Journal's offer to give \$500 to charity if it could not prove that its circulation is larger than that of both editions of The Constitution not accepted?

THE JOURNAL SQUIRMS OUT.

Atlanta, Ga., March 25, 1897.—Mr. W. A. Hemphill, Business Manager The Constitution, Atlanta, Ga. My Dear Sir: Permit me to acknowledge receipt of your letter with copy of editorial from yesterday's Journal inclosed.

The issue between us is one of circulation. The editorial had reference to the offer made by The Journal on February 19th, which was as follows:

The Journal will give to charity:

1. \$100 if The Journal's out-of-town bona fide circulation is not greater than that of The Evening Constitution.

2. \$100 if The Journal's or in-town circulation of The Journal is not greater than that of The Evening Constitution.

3. \$100 if The Journal's total bona fide circulation is not at least 5,000 greater than that of The Evening Constitution.

4. \$100 if The Evening Constitution has a bona fide circulation above 4,000 in the city of Atlanta.

5. \$100 if The Journal's total city circulation is not greater than the combined circulation of The Morning Constitution and The Evening Constitution.

This offer was made more than thirty days ago. You have waited over a month to answer. During this month you have been conducting a public school ballot contest in your afternoon paper. Various devices have been resorted to by school children to raise money to buy your afternoon paper in quantities, not for the purpose of reading it, but solely to clip the coupons. We renew the offer of February 19th, with the distinct understanding that you eliminate the padding which this contest has temporarily given to your afternoon paper.

Last, however, your inability to dispense with this padding will prevent a comparison between the circulation of The Journal and that of both your papers combined we make you this distinct proposition which can be carried out at once. Let The Journal and Constitution each deposit a check for \$500 with Mr. Romare. Let the daily circulation of The Morning Constitution and that of The Journal be compared and if The Journal has not a larger circulation during each of the six days of the week than The Morning Constitution Mr. Romare will deliver The Journal's check to the Associated Charities of Atlanta. If The Journal has a larger circulation each day during the six days of the week than The Morning Constitution then the check of The Constitution shall be delivered to the Associated Charities of Atlanta. Yours very truly,

W. A. HEMPHILL,
Business Manager, The Journal.

GOOD AFTERNOON, COLONEL WEST.



COLONEL ANDREW J. WEST.

The grasp which Colonel West has on the building in this picture is the artist's way of illustrating his hold on the real estate interests of Atlanta. If he had put red mud on the colonel's boots it would have been better, but no one who knows Colonel West will need to be reminded of his profession. He knows all about Atlanta real estate and can locate off-hand any people bigger than an egg between West End and Piedmont park. He also knows all about military affairs and other things, including the newspaper business. One time he was shipwrecked off the Jersey coast and when he got ashore he hurried into a Philadelphia newspaper office with a report of the disaster. The result was that Atlanta real estate held firm. When the colonel was four years old his father was murdered at Vera Cruz, Mexico, and as a little boy he had to shift for himself. He grew to sturdy manhood, became a good and brave soldier as there was in the confederate army and as a member of Troop Light Guards, Company E, of the Forty-first Georgia regiment, he won his spurs in many a hot encounter. Governor Gordon made him a member of his staff and Governor Northen appointed him quartermaster general of the state. He filled the position with such conspicuous fidelity that Governor Atkinson reappointed him. He has been too busy to go to congress.

Constitutional
Amendments.

A WINDY DAY.

As I went out for a stroll today I found that the winds were all at play. They broke up the usual street corner chats.

For the people were mostly chasing their heads.

Except a young maiden, of medium size, with a quart of coal dust in her beautiful eyes.

While she was hunting for buckshot, in deep distress, to sew in the hem of her new spring dress.

I met with the judge, who, with air sedate, was making his way to the court, but fate took a hand in the case, and a sudden gust

Tumbled her beaver down in the dust. He grabbed for it quickly, away it spun, And two or three boobies joined the fun.

They stopped it at length in a nice, muddy place, And he swore himself, mentally, red in the face.

I saw the new parson start down the street.

With a smile on his lips most ineffably sweet; His breeches were creased and his coat was sleek.

And his shirt was so white that it made me feel weak.

Around the corner the March wind sped, And it blew his coattail wide over his head.

Just then a shutter blew down with a slam, That drowned an expression that sounded like "damn!"

A handsome new woman came sweeping by With a look on her face of "conquer or die."

With an agonized air she clung to her gown, And walked pigeon-toed in keeping it down.

The wind swept on at a terrible pace And jammed her hat down over her face, She set one foot plump into a hole And ran right into a telephone pole.

I offered to help her out of the scrape, And picked at her hat and pulled at her cape.

But she turned on me, this masculine dame, And seemed to think that I was to blame; She spat my nose and twisted my ear Till I felt my heels, in anguish and fear.

And the gamins looked on and chortled with glee As she stood there shaking her fist at me!

Montgomery M. Folsom.

SOME CYCLONIC STORIES.

There used to be an old woman in Stewart county," remarked Tip Harrison, glancing benevolently over his spectacles on the assembled crowd, "who boasted that she had won one pair of stockings twenty years in succession. When asked how she managed to make them last so long she replied that she knit new legs for them in summer and new feet for them in winter, consequently there was no wear out to them."

"That was remarkable," said Judge Sam Maddox, of Dalton, who had come all the way down to Atlanta to swap a few choice stories with Mark Hardin.

"Another remarkable statement that she used to make was that she had always noticed—she was then seventy years old—that when she lived through the month of August, she always lived through the balance of the year."

"Strange coincidence," remarked Sam. "It looks as if she would have dreamed March, the cyclone month, more than August," observed Mark.

"Speaking of cyclones," put in a bystander, "it is funny that over here at Midland City, in Alabama, two church houses have been blown down three times in succession by cyclones, and a little old speak-very barroom, right in the center of town, has never had a single blown off."

"The barroom was built more substantially than the churches," put in Mark. "For you see it was made to hold stronger spirits than the churches contained."

"Speaking of cyclones," said Sam, leaning off. "One time that passed over Midland mountain, in Fitchess county, several years ago blew the twist out of the wire of a moonshine still, drove the stave through the side of a hill and snapped a watermelon in two. Since that time the people have been coming from miles around to enjoy the water, and the

SHOULD THE COTTON
CROP BE RESTRICTEDProf. James B. Hunnicutt, Who Occupies the Chair of
Agriculture at the State University, Says That
It Ought To Be and Believes
That It Will Be.

Editor Evening Constitution: Shall we reduce the acreage in cotton? This question is just now receiving a great amount of thought and discussion. We read with interest and profit the several articles in The Constitution, particularly the editorial in the issue of the 21st. That editorial is full of good hard sense arguments. With your permission I propose to offer some thoughts upon this all-important theme.

Let us look into the situation and see if it is desirable to decrease the acreage, and if not, let us further see if it can be done and how. We would all be glad to see the price of cotton go up. The statement is constantly made that reduction of acreage will be followed by a rise in price. This, as shown in your editorial, is not at all certain.

In fact, the acreage does not always determine the size of the crop. When we plant the largest crop we sometimes get the smallest yield. We know so little about the real nature of the cotton plant, its laws of growth, development and maturity that the yield from any given area is exceedingly doubtful.

The largest crop, even produced in spite of what we considered the most adverse seasons through the entire spring and summer. Again we have never tried to produce a small crop, but have uniformly done our best to grow all we could. When we grow a smaller crop it is from our ignorance, not our intention.

OUR COTTON ADVANTAGES. Again we have the soil and climate best suited to the growth of cotton of any yet known. Shall we fight providence or disregard our opportunity? The lower the price the more sales each individual farmer needs. I have heard and read a great deal about "over-production," but I am yet to find the individual farmer who overproduces.

Cotton is our chief money crop and from this standpoint we could not afford to reduce the acreage. But cotton is not the only crop we need to grow. The farmer and his neighbor need many articles of food that we can grow cheaper than we can buy.

When we appreciate the fact that we can grow for home consumption and home markets corn, oats, hay, beef, pork, butter, cheese, eggs and many other necessities and luxuries cheaper than we can buy them elsewhere we will cease to plant too much cotton.

LAND THAT IS PROFITLESS. Another consideration, and one about which little has been said, is this: About one-third of the land in cultivation in Georgia, and I suppose Georgia is not an exception, will not pay the cost of cultivation, even if we have good seasons. Another one-third will just about pay expenses. The remaining third will have to not the shortage of the first third and make all the profits, if any are made.

Now as sensible men, merely as a matter of business, we ought to let the first third rest, sow down the second third and cultivate only the third that gives a profit. When we wake up to the full meaning of this fact the acreage will be sufficiently reduced.

The average farmer seems to feel under some sort of moral obligation to cultivate all his land whether he makes or loses by so doing. I say moral obligation for he has a social obligation to wear out the soil and possibly to gain his land just for the fun of it, and pay for the fun at that. Yet that is just what we are doing year after year.

We do this from the force of habit and the power of custom. But it is time to call a halt on habit and custom and do a little good brain work.

IT IS EASILY GROWN. Another reason why we grow so much cotton is because it is so easily grown. It requires neither skill nor science to grow cotton. Anybody who can say "gee and haw" can grow cotton. Not so with other crops. A little more intelligence is required to grow and handle so as to make money any and every other crop.

Hay is a much more profitable crop than cotton in Georgia, yet we annually ship into Georgia about as many bales of hay as we ship out of cotton. The cotton bales are often produced at a clear loss, but hay always pays a profit.

Perhaps the most urgent agricultural necessity now pressing for attention is more land in grass. Many men are spending their summers in killing themselves killing grass to grow cotton to sell at a loss to get money to buy more dead grass with. This folly should be stopped. But any material reform will be difficult as long as there are among us so many homeless and landless farmers.

These are the men who produce the bulk of the cotton crop.

MORE INTELLIGENCE NEEDED. More home owners and more intelligence are needed. Discussion provokes thought and thinking brings knowledge. Hence this discussion will do good. Let us keep it up, not only in the newspapers, but in all the farm clubs and farmers' institutes. The more of each we have the better.

Another great field for improvement is the building of factories. When the cities and towns use their capital to build cotton factories instead of organizing all sorts of speculative corporations and staking and losing, all sorts of "futures" then things will soon be in better shape. The south produces annually more money and keeps less of it than any other section or country.

I do not claim any prophetic powers, but I must protest against Colonel Redding's 10,000,000-bale estimate. He has absolutely no facts to base it upon. There has not even been any preparation of land for planting cotton yet and not a seed planted. If we wanted to plant a larger area we have no chance to prepare for it, and it is now too late to make proper preparation. The outlook is anything but encouraging.

I do not find any desire to increase the acreage among farmers, but exactly the contrary. The scarcity of corn is urging many to increase that crop.

Now let congress give us the needed legislation to put enough money, gold and silver in circulation and croakers quit croaking, and perhaps we'll see better times yet.

JAMES B. HUNNICUTT,
Chair of Agriculture, Georgia University.

Athens, Ga., March 25, 1897.

sees remarkably invigorating qualities." "That reminds me of a bee farm that I saw in Mississippi. The owner kept more than a hundred hives on the slope of the river. I spoke to the cap'n about it and he remarked that the owner of the ranch took the bees from a cyclone. I asked him what way, and he told me that several years previous there had come a terrible storm through there and the fellow was getting out shingles in a cypress swamp. The storm came in the spring of the year when the sap was up, and it blew the bark off those cypress trees in great hollow rolls. The timber was ruined, but he went to work and sawed the tubes of cypress bark into the proper lengths for bee gums and went into the honey raising business."

"Well, I'll tell you about one that struck Pigeon mountain," said Mark. "It came skimming down the mountain side, wringing the bark off the persimmon trees, and tearing up the fencing, and just at the foot of the slope it struck one of those little old mills run by a pipe line from a spring above. It twisted the pipe into the shape of a siphon, and when the storm had spent its fury the owner of the mill found that the water was running back over the mountain in the wrong direction and his mill was ruined. I have understood that he finally moved his mill on the other side of the mountain so as to get the benefit of the water power."

"Ah, there is no accounting for those cyclones," observed Colonel Revel, who had been an interested listener.

"I was awfully afraid of cyclones. One day he saw one gathering in the southwest, and he made a break for a sixty-foot well in the yard and descended it until his feet touched the water, about thirty feet below the surface. The cyclone struck the house about that time, and not finding the owner, it twisted around until it did not touch the water, when down it went and twisted him out by the hair like twisting a rabbit out of a hollow tree."

"That reminds me of the tale that Governor McDaniel told me he had heard from a friend. They t-t-tell me that a c-c-cyclone s-s-s-struck a c-c-c-railroad down on the C-C-C-O road and b-b-b-blowed it and f-f-f-foremost through a t-t-t-telegraph p-p-p-pole, said he."

"Mark," said I, "that may be so, but I believe it is a lie. Mark," he replied.

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Department Telephone 709

WHAT IT COSTS

BY THE WEEK.

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BY THE YEAR.

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PERSONS

Leaving the city for a week or longer can have THE EVENING CONSTITUTION mailed to any address in the United States for 10 cents per week. Don't fail to do it. It will be as good as a letter from home every day, except Sunday.

Nichols & Holliday, Constitution Building, Advertising Managers for advertising outside of Atlanta.

Up!

Up!!

Up!!!

Further Every Day

The number of copies of The Evening Constitution sold and paid for, exclusive of returns, damaged copies or exchanges, was

4560 Greater Each Day

On an average during the first three weeks in March than during the same time in February

Still Greater

The number of copies of The Evening Constitution sold and paid for, exclusive of returns, damaged copies or exchanges, was

2711 Greater Each Day

On an average in February than each day in the previous month, January.

It Is

Growing

All the Time!

ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 26, 1897.

FREAKS IN LEGISLATION.

Recently we have seen state legislatures wrestling with personal and summary questions, dealing with the hats worn by women and various other matters.

Only the other day, in the Kentucky legislature, a bill was offered providing a penalty for the interruption of public speakers, and it was also proposed to punish the fellows who threw eggs at an orator.

Such sort of thing will not do. It is not within the proper province and scope of legislation, and such acts cannot be enforced. Such things should be left to public opinion.

When our women choose high hats they will wear them, and the combined power of all the departments of our federal and state governments will be powerless to interfere with them.

It is the same with about interrupting public speakers. No law and no power can prevent our free and independent American audiences from interrupting speakers when they disagree with them.

As we said before, these matters must be regulated by public opinion, which is, after all, the highest secular law.

LET HIM WRITE OR RETIRE.

The Scotch Presbyterian preachers are against the Rev. Ian MacLaren because he is writing some of the most readable novels of this generation.

In this country we are more tolerant. Our Presbyterians not only like MacLaren's stories, but they read the novels, and preachers like E. P. Roe and Edward Everett Hale never think of trying to drive them from their pulpits.

The old-fashioned Scotch Presbyterians are behind the times. They should accept the Rev. Ian MacLaren and be thankful for him. If this cannot come about the novelist should retire from the pulpit.

GLADSTONE'S NOBLE WORK.

Mr. Gladstone has proved his right to the title of "the grand old man" by his recent utterances in behalf of Greece.

The great Englishman protests against the mistaken policy which has led the civilized governments of Europe to side with the unrepentant Turk. He speaks out against Russia and Germany, and says that England should be pinned to their apron.

letter with these manly words: "In this unhappy affair, all along under the cover of the concert of Europe, power and speech have been the monopoly of the governments and their organs, while the people have been shut out. The nations of Europe are in various stages of training, but I do not believe that there is a European people whose judgment could be had, would inflict or tolerate punishment on Greece for the good she has recently done."

Mr. Gladstone is still a power in the world and his plea for Christianity and liberty will produce good results. The diplomatists cannot answer it.

Old man Gladstone does not seem to be as much of a factor in the civilized world just now as young man Fitzsimmons.

Judge Candler, in the Hooks case, showed that he was determined to watch the interests of justice, and at the same time that no individual should suffer injustice.

Buck still turns up. He will be provided for.

In Tennessee, according to a judicial decision, it is bad form for a lawyer to shed tears in a speech before a jury.

The brightest southern book reviewer is J. Newton Craig, and his work appears in The Sunday Morning Constitution.

The movement of the sea island cotton planters grows in importance, and it is difficult to see how it can be ignored or underestimated.

Our policemen should be protected against desperate characters who carry live alligators in their pockets. If this thing is to go on, we shall need a criminal with a tiger concealed in his breeches.

Atlanta is getting to be a metropolitan city. Men are charged with sending obscene letters to ladies. In the good old times we had no such cases.

Colonel Buck looms up, but how about General Longstreet?

It is about time for Atlanta to assert herself and crush out the firebugs and all forms of lawlessness.

It seems from recent newspaper developments that we have a few swindlers in Atlanta. Is there any city of our size in the world without a few such criminals?

The entire complaint is drawing upon Georgia for her marble. In the near future our quarries will furnish the material for the finest public buildings in America.

The colored preachers do not agree with Bishop Turner's recent utterances on the subject of lynching. They are willing to trust to the law as administered by their best friends.

A Very Queer Story

Of Real Life.

Many years ago, when I was a boy, living in a southern city, not very far from Atlanta, I knew a wicked old fellow, a certain Colonel Tom, who was the scandal of the town.

The colonel had spent some time in Mexico, and when he returned he brought with him a beautiful bride who was admired by all who had the good fortune to catch a glimpse of her.

Colonel Tom was bald-headed and red-faced. He was a holy terror in the circles which he frequented, but his wife was a charming young woman, with a sweet, mountain face and everything desired to do something that would bring her happiness and good fortune.

But there were few opportunities of meeting the lady. Colonel Tom shut her up in a gloomy brick house with a high wall inclosing the front yard and garden, and it was a rare thing for him to take her out to any public place.

He excused his apparent neglect by saying that his wife did not speak good English and was still devoted to the customs of her native country.

The servants in the house, however, talked outside, and they declared that the young Mexican bride spoke several languages perfectly, and was very fond of society. They said she was very amiable and lovable, and was broken-hearted because her husband treated her so cruelly.

The pretty Mexican had many valuable diamonds when she first came to the city, but Colonel Tom ran with a fast set and he lost at poker caused him to borrow frequently from his wife's jewel case.

Of course, this was talked about, and when Mrs. Colonel Tom secluded herself almost entirely the report gained currency that her husband was in the habit of beating her.

People sympathized with her more and more, and many of the society leaders became so indignant that they hardly recognized the colonel when he spoke to them on the street.

How to get at the prisoner in the gloomy brick house, and make life more pleasant for her, was the question. The wicked old husband was so violent and overbearing, that it was impossible to do anything with him.

As the months rolled on his wife wasted away to a shadow, and it seemed that her days were numbered.

One fine morning a little dried-up old man landed in the city, and asked a hack driver to take him to Colonel Tom's residence.

The stranger spoke Spanish, with only a few words of broken English, but his black eyes snapped so eloquently that the hack driver remarked to a friend that "he had h-i in him."

He was admitted to Colonel Tom's residence, and at the expiration of a half hour the colonel came out, and went down town looking like a whipped cur.

An hour later the visitor drove to the depot with the colonel's wife and her baggage.

Then, the whole story came out. Colonel Tom had induced his bride to elope with him, and it was some time before her father found out where she lived and how she had been treated. He was a very prominent man in Mexico, and was not afraid of either man or devil.

He followed the two to this country, and his talk to the colonel was so vigorous that he fled from the house and sought other quarters until he learned that the angry old man had carried his daughter off.

Colonel Tom then sold out and disappeared to the great satisfaction of his entire circle of acquaintances.

It was that he could tell what became of his unhappy bride, but (never heard of her again).

She probably died shortly after returning home, possibly went into a convent. She was not the kind of woman to get a divorce and marry again.

WILLIAM PUTNAM BIRD.

A BLUFF AND A CALL!

The Journal Refuses To Meet The Constitution's Check for \$1,000.

The following correspondence explains itself, and it is published for the purpose of pricking a bubble which was floated for the public gaze on the idea that the people could be misled into belief of false statements by deliberate misrepresentations of The Constitution.

We call special attention to the fact that The Journal refuses to meet either of the two propositions advanced in its leading editorial of Wednesday evening, March 17th, tucking its head, ostrich like, under cover of another editorial published a month ago, when The Evening Constitution was but a month old. It attacked the statement that the postage payments of The Constitution were greater than that of all other newspapers, daily and weekly, in Atlanta; and when asked to sustain its position by a forfeiture of \$500, it entirely ignores the issue-making no reference whatever to this feature which formed the basis of its editorial of Wednesday.

It will also be especially noticed that on Wednesday it offered to give \$500 to any charity if The Journal could not prove that it had a larger circulation than the morning and evening editions of The Constitution. The Constitution deposited a check for \$500, accepting this offer of The Journal-and The Journal reels, conceding the tremendous increase in the Evening Constitution's circulation, but claiming it to be due to "the public school ballot contest." Eliminating The Evening Constitution from the issue, it makes a counter proposition intended to evade its own issues and to mystify the public, bringing The Morning Constitution into a controversy in which it has taken no part. It eliminates the circulation of The Sunday Constitution and proposes a contest on an entirely new proposition which, if accepted by The Evening Constitution, would be dodged just as has been done in the case of the two editorial propositions of Wednesday.

In reference to postage paid by The Constitution Postmaster Fox is at liberty to make public any and all of the payments which have been made by The Constitution. They speak for themselves and easily demonstrate the fact that The Constitution pays by far more postage than all of the combined newspaper publications, daily and weekly in the city of Atlanta.

As stated in Mr. Hemphill's letter to Mr. Cabaniss, The Constitution does not propose to be drawn into a wordy circulation contest. The Journal made two distinct propositions on Wednesday; on Thursday The Constitution deposited a check for \$1,000, to be forfeited on the demonstration of either proposition. The reply of The Journal speaks for itself.

March 25, 1897-Mr. H. H. Cabaniss, Business Manager The Atlanta Journal, City-Deer Sir: My attention has been called to an editorial, herewith inclosed, appearing in your paper of yesterday. This editorial addresses itself to The Constitution's circulation, and in it two propositions are advanced, as follows:

(1) That The Constitution's statement that the postage postage receipts show that The Constitution pays more postage than all the newspapers, daily or weekly, in Atlanta, is based on sample copies of the weekly edition, through which its postage bills are made so heavy.

(2) In your own language you say in reference to the circulation of the morning and evening editions of The Constitution:

"If the postage bills are evidence of circulation, why was The Journal's offer to give \$500 to charity if it could not prove that its circulation is larger than that of both editions of The Constitution not accepted?"

Since you manifest an overbearing determination to offer a donation to some charitable institution if both of these propositions cannot be proven, I take occasion to say that no obstacle shall be thrown in the way of your liberality by The Constitution.

Therefore, on the basis of your own editorial, as herewith attached, we beg to inform you that a check for \$1,000 has been placed in the hands of Mr. Paul Romare, of the Atlanta National bank, (or it will be placed in the hands of the president of any Atlanta bank if you prefer.)

This check is made payable to the order of any Atlanta charitable association on the basis of your own editorial, as herewith attached, if you understand the above propositions of your own making, it being understood that if you do not prove your two propositions above made, you will forfeit to said charitable institution \$500 on each.

In this connection you will pardon me for saying that it is not our purpose to enter a lengthy circulation controversy. We will accordingly entertain no counter proposition intended to entangle the situation, mystify the public or evade the issue on either of the two direct propositions as above made.

If The Constitution cannot satisfy you, or any committee that can be named, consisting of reliable and disinterested men of Atlanta, that each of the two propositions is false, we will cheerfully forfeit the check for \$1,000 above mentioned.

Accepting your own proposition, therefore, The Constitution is prepared to prove:

(1) That its postage payments to the government on actually paid up, bona fide subscriptions, exclusive of exchanges, is greater than that paid by all other newspapers in Atlanta, daily or weekly. On the failure to demonstrate this to your satisfaction we will forfeit a check for \$1,000.

(2) That the circulation of The Journal is not as you say, "larger than that of both editions (morning and evening) of The Constitution." On this we accept your proposition and will give \$500 to any charity you name if you can prove this statement.

As stated above, this must not be considered as the beginning of a circulation controversy. Your editorial is plainly written and it speaks for itself. The propositions are unambiguous and unmistakable. You either mean what you say or you do not. If you do not, please deposit with Mr. Romare a check for \$500 on each proposition and notify us accordingly. If you do not, no further correspondence is necessary, for, having specifically named your proposition in your issue of yesterday, we are prepared to accept your offer or end the controversy with this. Yours very truly,

W. A. HEMPHILL, Business Manager, The Constitution.

THE JOURNAL'S EDITORIAL.

In Which It Makes Two Distinct Bluffs on Which It Is Called.

Following is the editorial above referred to, it being the leading editorial of The Journal of Wednesday evening, March 24th:

"The annual 'postage paid' bluff of The Atlanta Constitution appeared in the columns of that paper this morning. It is the custom of our Alabama street neighbor during one week of the early spring of each year to send out hundreds of thousands of sample copies of its weekly edition. Then the certificate of the postmaster is obtained to show the amount of the bill for postage.

"The actual circulation of The Journal for last week, taking each day separately, was as follows:

March 15	21,410	March 19	21,600
March 16	21,400	March 20	22,210
March 17	21,380	March 21	22,210
March 18	21,380	Total for week	135,300
Average per day	21,380		

"These figures can be easily verified on examination of The Journal's circulation books, which are open for that purpose to any one who may desire to inspect them. Or, what may be an even more satisfactory method, The Journal's press room is open all day long every day in the year and anybody is welcome to visit it, examine the automatic register on the press, which counts the papers as they are printed, and note the number of copies delivered by the city carriers and the number sent through the mails.

"Will our morning neighbor make a similar offer?

"If the postage bills are evidence of circulation, why was The Journal's offer to give \$500 to charity if it could not prove that its circulation is larger than that of both editions of The Constitution not accepted?"

THE JOURNAL SQUIRMS OUT.

Atlanta, Ga., March 25, 1897-Mr. W. A. Hemphill, Business Manager The Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.: My Dear Sir: Permit me to acknowledge receipt of your letter with copy of editorial from yesterday's Journal inclosed.

The issue between us is one of circulation. The editorial had reference to the offer made by The Journal on February 19th, which was as follows:

The Journal will give to charity:

1. \$100 if The Journal's out-of-town bona fide circulation is not greater than that of The Evening Constitution.

2. \$100 if The Atlanta bona fide circulation of The Journal is not greater than that of The Evening Constitution.

3. \$100 if The Journal's total bona fide circulation is not at least \$100 greater than that of The Evening Constitution.

4. \$100 if The Evening Constitution has a bona fide circulation above 4,000 in the city of Atlanta.

5. \$100 if The Journal's total city circulation is not greater than the combined circulation of The Morning Constitution and The Evening Constitution.

This offer was made more than thirty days ago. You have waited over a month to answer. During that month you have been conducting a public school ballot contest in your afternoon paper. Various devices have been resorted to by school children to raise money to buy your afternoon paper in quantities, not for the purpose of reading it, but solely to clip the coupons. We refrain the offer of February 19th, with the distinct understanding that you eliminate the padding which this contest has temporarily given to your afternoon paper.

Let, however, your inability to dispense with this padding will prevent a comparison between the circulation of The Journal and that of both your papers combined we make you this distinct proposition which can be carried out at once:

Let The Journal and Constitution each deposit a check for \$500 with Mr. Romare. Let the daily circulation of The Morning Constitution and that of The Journal be compared and if The Journal has not a larger circulation during each of the six days of the week than The Morning Constitution Mr. Romare will deliver The Journal's check to the Associated Charities of Atlanta. If The Journal has a larger circulation each day during the six days of the week than The Morning Constitution then the check of The Constitution shall be delivered to the Associated Charities of Atlanta. Yours very truly,

W. A. HEMPHILL, Business Manager, The Journal.

GOOD AFTERNOON, COLONEL WEST.



COLONEL ANDREW J. WEST.

The grasp which Colonel West has on the building in this picture is the artist's way of illustrating his hold on the real estate interests of Atlanta. If he had put red mud on the colonel's boots it would have been better, but no one who knows Colonel West will need to be reminded of his profession. He knows all about Atlanta real estate and can locate off-hand any pebble bigger than an egg between West End and Piedmont park. He also knows all about military affairs and other things, including the newspaper business. One time he was shipwrecked off the Jersey coast and when he got ashore he hurried into a Philadelphia newspaper office with a report of the disaster. The result was that Atlanta real estate held firm. When the colonel was four years old his father was murdered at Vera Cruz, Mexico, and as a little boy he had to shift for himself. He grew to sturdy manhood, became a good and brave soldier as there was in the confederate army and as a member of Troop Light Guards, Company E, of the Forty-first Georgia regiment, he won his spurs in many a hot encounter. Governor Gordon made him a member of his staff and Governor Northen appointed him quartermaster general of the state. He filled the position with such conspicuous fidelity that Governor Atkinson reappointed him. He has been too busy to go to congress.

Constitutional

Amendments.

A WINDY DAY.

As I went out for a stroll today I found that the winds were all at play. They broke up the usual street corner chats.

For the people were mostly chasing their hats.

Except a young maiden, of medium size, with a quart of coal dust in her beautiful eyes.

While hunting for buckshot, for saying that, to see in the hem of her new spring dress.

I met with the judge, who, with air sedate, was making his way to the court, but fate took his hand in the case, and a sudden gust.

Tumbled his beaver down in the dust. He grabbed for it quickly, away it spun, and two or three bootblacks joined the hunt.

They stopped it at length in a nice, muddy place, and he swore himself, mentally, red in the face.

I saw the new parson start down the street.

With a smile on his lips most ineffably sweet; His breeches were creased and his coat 'twas sleek,

And his shirt was so white that it made me feel weak.

Around the corner the March wind sped, and it blew his coat tails over his head.

Just then a shutter blew down with a slam That drowned an expression that sounded like "damn!"

A handsome new woman came sweeping by With a look on her face of "conquer or die!"

With an agonized air she clung to her gown, and walked pigeon-toed in keeping it down;

The wind swept on at a terrible pace And jammed her hat down over her face, She set one foot plump into a hole And ran right into a telephone pole.

I offered to help her out of the scrape, And plucked at her hat and pulled at her cape.

But she turned on me, this masculine dame, And seemed to think that I was to blame; She pasted my nose and twisted my ear Till I took to my heels, in anguish and fear.

And the gamins looked on and chorried with glee As she stood there shaking her fist at me!

Montgomery M. Folson.

SOME CYCLONIC STORIES.

"There used to be an old woman in Stewart county," remarked Tip Harrison, glancing benevolently over his spectacles at the assembled crowd, "who boasted that she had worn one pair of stockings twenty years in succession. When asked how she managed to make them last so long she replied that she knitted new legs for them in summer and new feet for them in winter, consequently there was no wear out to them."

"That was remarkable," said Judge Sam Maddox, of Dalton, who had come all the way down to Atlanta to swap a few choice stories with Mark Hardin.

"Another remarkable statement that she used to make was that she had always no doubt - she was then seventy years old - that when she lived through the month of August, she always lived through the balance of the year."

"Strange coincidence," remarked Sam. "It looks as if she would have dreaded March, the cyclone month, more than August," observed Mark.

"Speaking of cyclones," put in a bystander, "it is funny that over here at Midland City, in Alabama, two church houses have been blown down three times in succession by cyclones, and a little old speak-ary barroom, right in the center of town, has never had a shingle blown off."

"The barroom was built more substantially than the churches," put in Mark. "For you see it was made to hold stronger spirits than the churches contained."

"Speaking of cyclones," said Sam, leading off, "one that passed over Bald Mountain, in Dickens county, several years ago blew the twist out of the ears of a moonshine still, drove the straightened pipe into the side of a hill and tapped a waterless stream, and over-dried that the people have been coming from miles around to enjoy the water, which was

SHOULD THE COTTON CROP BE RESTRICTED

Prof. James B. Hunnicutt, Who Occupies the Chair of Agriculture at the State University, Says That It Ought To Be and Believes That It Will Be.

Editor Evening Constitution:

Shall we reduce the acreage in cotton? This question is just now receiving a great amount of thought and discussion. We read with interest and profit the several articles in The Constitution, particularly the editorial in the issue of the 21st. That editorial is full of good hard sense arguments. With your permission I propose to offer some thoughts upon this all-important theme.

Let us look into the situation and see if it is desirable to decrease the acreage, and if not, let us further see if it can be done and how. We would all be glad to see the price of cotton go up. The statement is constantly made that reduction of acreage will be followed by a rise in price. This, as shown in your editorial, is not at all certain.

In fact, the acreage does not always determine the size of the crop. When we plant the largest crop we sometimes get the smallest yield. We know so little about the real nature of the cotton plant, its laws of growth, development and maturity that the yield from any given area is exceedingly doubtful.

The largest crop ever produced in Georgia, yet we considered the most adverse seasons through the entire spring and summer. Again we have never tried to produce a small crop, but have uniformly done our best to grow all we could. When we grow a smaller crop it is from our ignorance, not our intention.

OUR COTTON ADVANTAGES.

Again we have the soil and climate best suited to the growth of cotton of any yet known. Shall we fight providence or disregard our opportunity? The lower the price the more bales each individual farmer needs. I have heard and read a great deal about "over-production," but I am yet to find the individual farmer who overproduces.

Cotton is our chief money crop and from this standpoint we could not afford to reduce the acreage. But cotton is not the only crop we need to grow. The farmer and his neighbor need many articles of food that we can grow cheaper than we can buy.

When we appreciate the fact that we can grow for home consumption and home markets corn, oats, hay, beef, pork, butter, cheese, eggs and many other necessities and luxuries cheaper than we can buy them elsewhere we will cease to plant too much cotton.

LAND THAT IS PROFITLESS.

Another consideration, and one about which little has been said, is this: About one-third of the land in cultivation in Georgia, and I suppose Georgia is not an exception, will not pay the cost of cultivation, even if we have good seasons. Another one-third will just about pay expenses. The remaining third will have to foot the shortage of the first third and make all the profits, if any are made.

Now as sensible men, merely as a matter of business, we ought to let the first third rest, sow down the second third and cultivate only the third that gives a profit. When we wake up to the full meaning of this fact the acreage will be sufficiently reduced.

The average farmer seems to feel under some sort of moral obligation to cultivate all his land whether he makes or loses by so doing. I say moral obligation for he is certainly under no financial or social obligation to continue to wear out his land just for the fun of it, and pay for the fun at that. Yet that is just what we are doing year after year.

We do this from the force of habit and the power of custom. But it is time to call a halt on habit and custom and do a little good brain work.

IT IS EASILY GROWN.

Another reason why we grow so much cotton is because it is so easily grown. It requires neither skill nor science to grow cotton. Anybody who can say "gee and haw" can grow cotton. Not so with other crops. A little more intelligence is required to grow and handle

WANT DYKES REMOVED

Mr. C. W. James Files Bill of Charges Against the Man Who Whipped His Boy.

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE

Circumstances Relating to the Attempted Assault Will Be Looked Into.

ENTIRE MATTER WAS REFERRED

Professor Dykes Claims Justification in What He Did—Harvey James, the Suspended Pupil, Has Not Yet Been Reinstated—Question Was Discussed by the Board Yesterday.

The board of education has been asked to remove Professor W. F. Dykes from the Boys' High school.

Sensational developments came yesterday afternoon at the regular session of the board when Attorney R. B. Blackburn, representing Mr. C. W. James, filed his petition with the president of the board.

Mr. C. W. James is the father of young Harvey James, the pupil who was suspended by Professor Dykes on the charge of attempting to use a dirk while corporal punishment was being administered.

The petition did not ask for the reinstatement of the young man, as had been expected, but simply requested the board of education to remove the professor. The petition, after considerable discussion, was referred to a committee with instructions to investigate the circumstances and report back to the board at its next regular session.

The petition of Mr. James, as presented by Mr. R. B. Blackburn, is in full as follows:

"That the petition of C. W. James shows that he is the parent of Harvey James, that Harvey James was until recently a pupil in the public schools of Atlanta.

"That on the 15th of March, 1897, the superintendent passed an order suspending Harvey James indefinitely from participating in the exercises of the Boys' High school, a branch of the educational department of the city of Atlanta; said suspension being predicated on an alleged violation of rule No. 61 of rules for the government of the public schools of the city of Atlanta.

"That he, as the parent of Harvey James, the scholar named in said order of suspension, enters a plea of not guilty to the charges preferred and demands an investigation of the charges made by your honorable board, at such time and place as may be designated by the proper authority.

"Petitioner shows further that the said scholar and child, to-wit, Harvey James, has been subjected to a most cruel and unauthorized treatment at the hands of Professor W. F. Dykes, the teacher in the Boys' High school of the city of Atlanta, in that on or about the 15th day of March, 1897, the teacher aforesaid did whip, beat and otherwise mistreat the said Harvey James by striking him, the said Harvey James, with his closed fists and with weapons totally unfit for the chastisement of a child of his tender years. That said Professor Dykes did, on said date, whip and in all beat him two or more times, and not content with the unlawful and inhuman treatment of the said Harvey James, did, on the afternoon of said date, invite his said son into a private room connected with said school and then and there challenged his said boy to engage in a hand-to-hand combat with him, the said Professor Dykes, stating at the time that he (the professor) intended to thrash the said James for some alleged misbehavior on the part of him the said James. That after making known to said James his intention in and about the premises the said professor, Mr. Dykes, did, on said date, attack the said James, the teacher aforesaid, did then and there beat, choke and otherwise mistreat and abuse him in a manner totally lacking in humanity and altogether brutal in the character and nature of the attack.

"That the said said named attack on the part of the said named Professor Dykes was a wanton and lawless and contrary to and unsupported by any rule of your honorable board and totally unbecoming the conduct of a professor or a teacher and at express variance to all rules of manly conduct and gentlemanly bearing, and inflicting upon his son, punishment entirely disproportionate to the offense charged and against the rules of justice and fair play.

"Whereupon he, as a citizen of the city of Atlanta and father of the said Harvey James, the pupil aforesaid, demands at your hands:

"First, That after a full and impartial hearing of all the matters herein stated that the order suspending said Harvey James be revoked and that he be reinstated to full scholarship in said 'The Boys' High school' without prejudice.

"Second, That the said Professor Dykes, the teacher aforesaid, be removed from his charge and dismissed from office, and for such other and further relief, as under the facts herein produced, he may be in justice entitled to. R. B. BLACKBURN, Attorney for C. W. James, petitioner.

"Professor Dykes says he only discharged his duty as an employee of the board of education and what he did was in the interest of the discipline of the schools and for his own personal protection in regard to the attempted assault which he says was made upon him by Harvey James.

The grievance committee will make a rigid investigation of the trouble, and will doubtless make a lengthy report back to the board of education.

In the PATHWAY of the Expectant Mother dangers lurk, and should be avoided.

"Mother's Friend" so prepares the system for the change taking place that the final hour is robbed of all danger. It is a safe and life of both mother and child, and makes child-birth easy and recovery more rapid.

"Mother's Friend" is the greatest remedy ever put on the market, and all our customers prefer it highly.

W. H. KING & CO., Whitewright, Tex. Sent by Mail on receipt of price, 25 CENTS. Book "To Expectant Mothers" mailed free.

THE WHOLESALE REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Volcano Becomes Active

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BANK DOORS ARE CLOSED

Fidelity Trust and Banking Company Is in the Hands of Temporary Receiver.

ITS INSOLVENCY IS CHARGED

Petition of Two Stockholders Was Filed Late Last Night with the Judge.

RECEIVER NAMED THIS MORNING

Judge Lumpkin Appointed Mr. J. L. Logan To Take Charge of the Bank's Assets and Wind Up the Business Subject to the Further Orders of the Court—What the Petition Alleges.

The Fidelity Trust and Banking Company is in the hands of a temporary receiver.

This morning at 9 o'clock Judge Lumpkin appointed Mr. J. L. Logan to take charge of the bank and collect its assets under an order of the superior court.

The petition upon which the receiver was appointed was presented to Judge Lumpkin last night by Attorneys Anderson, Felder & Davis, representing Sampson Booth and William Snyder, two depositors, claiming to be interested in the bank to the extent of \$400.

The Fidelity Trust and Banking Company has been in business several years. It was first located in the Klier building. Hiram L. Middlebrooks was cashier of the bank at this time, and it was while he held this connection with the bank that he was charged with embezzlement.

The bank was reorganized afterward and moved its offices to the corner of Alabama and Pryor streets, where it has since continued a savings department, all the departments being subject to demand.

The directors of the bank are W. H. Klier, A. L. Holbrook, D. G. Roy, G. A. Howell, S. A. Crocker and D. H. Livemore. The officers are D. H. Livemore, president, and S. A. Crocker, cashier. Crocker recently resigned.

The petition filed last night stated that the bank was insolvent and could not pay its depositors; that the rent was due for the offices and could not be paid, and that distress warrants were likely to be sued out at any time; that the depositors were rapidly withdrawing and that the bank had but \$100 in cash.

Mr. D. H. Livemore is president of the bank and Mr. S. A. Crocker is cashier. There is no vice president or other active officers other than those named above. Among the stockholders in the bank are M. C. Klier, Albert & Hughes to represent her in the litigation which has been instituted in the court of ordinary. She says she can establish the fact that Mr. Gunn was a bona fide resident of North Dakota and that he was simply on a visit to Atlanta. This contention will, of course, be fought by King & Anderson, who represent Mrs. Gunn.

The case is probably the first of its kind that has ever been brought into the Georgia courts, and on account of the prominence of the parties concerned and the large amount at stake, will be watched with much interest until the end is reached.

FUNERAL OF MRS. COLLIER.

The remains of the Mayor's Wife were laid to rest this morning.

At 10 o'clock this morning the last rites were performed that consigned all that was mortal of Mrs. Charles Collier to the grave.

The funeral ceremony occurred in the First Methodist church, Rev. Dr. I. S. Hopkins officiating.

The gentle spirit that has passed to its reward was spoken of in tender words, and few dry eyes in the gathering of sorrow-stricken friends looked upon the flower-covered casket as it rested in front of the altar.

The pall-bearers were Messrs. E. P. Chamberlin, Marshall J. Clarke, Joseph P. Burke, Hoke Smith, E. C. Peters, Jacob Haas, H. E. W. Palmer, W. H. Patterson, C. E. Harman, J. L. Harrison, Joseph Thompson, H. H. Cabanias.

The choir, with Mr. Robbins, sang the favorite hymn of Mrs. Collier. The choir selected for the occasion was Miss Kinney, Mrs. Sheridan, Mr. Alex Smith and Mr. Barnes.

After the services at the church the body was carried to Oakland, followed by a long procession of sorrowing friends, and laid to rest beneath a wealth of fragrant blossoms.

DOWN IN COLUMBIA.

Colonel Nesbitt Returns from the Home of the Populists.

Colonel R. T. Nesbitt has returned from a very pleasant trip to Columbia county where he addressed the farmers at Appling, the county site, Wednesday. Judge Hart, who was holding court at the time, generously adjourned so as to give the farmers an opportunity to hear the commissioner of agriculture discuss farm topics.

The crowd was very attentive and Colonel Nesbitt was introduced by his former opponent, Hon. James Barrett, of Augusta, and in his speech he gave the farmers of that section some wholesome advice on matters of interest to the agricultural class just now. Colonel Nesbitt says that he found the farmers progressing very nicely with their work in that section.

CASTLE'S FAMILY ATTACKED.

Prisoner in the Jail Receives Sad News of His Family.

J. M. Castle, a prisoner in the jail, received news from home yesterday to the effect that a mob had shot down his wife and daughter and that they were lying between life and death.

Castle is being held on a warrant in the United States court, sworn out against him for moonshining, and of course could not be released.

It is reported that the people near the place of the shooting are highly wrought up over the affair, and that if the men who did the shooting can be caught there will be serious trouble, and a double lynching may ensue.

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BIG ESTATE IN COURT

Fortune of \$60,000 Will Be Contested by the Widow of the Late John Gunn.

THE NEW LAW IS INVOLVED

A Wide Difference Between Georgia and North Dakota Laws Upon the Subject.

GUNN'S SISTER FILES A CLAIM

Interesting Litigation Has Been Instituted in the Fulton Court of Ordinary Which Promises To Be Hotly Contested and Long Continued.

The widow of the late John Gunn and the only sister of the deceased man are contesting for the fortune which was left at the latter's death.

The estate is valued at \$60,000 in cash, which is on deposit in the Capital City bank and the Maddox-Rucker Banking Company, and there is in addition to this amount property in North Dakota estimated to be worth \$20,000.

Mr. John Gunn came to Atlanta several months ago from North Dakota, where he had been a citizen for many years and where he was married. About a month ago he was seized with sudden illness and his death occurred in the Jackson hotel.

Under the laws of North Dakota, when a person dies leaving an estate, the first \$5,000 is given to his wife and the remainder is equally divided among his wife and his brothers and sisters. The laws in Georgia are entirely different, and it is upon the locality of Mr. Gunn's residence that the issue is now being made in the court of the ordinary of Fulton county.

Mr. Gunn, at the time of his death, had a living sister, Mrs. Moore, who resides in North Carolina. Under the North Dakota laws, Mrs. Gunn would receive \$5,000 of her husband's estate, and the remainder, which probably amounts to \$55,000, would be equally divided between the widow and Mrs. Moore.

Mrs. Gunn has employed Messrs. King & Anderson to fight the claim of Mrs. Moore, which will be based upon the contention that Mr. Gunn was a resident of North Dakota at the time of his death, and that he was only on a visit to Georgia. If Mrs. Gunn succeeds in establishing that Georgia was the residence of her husband at the time of his death she will receive the entire fortune of \$60,000.

Should Mrs. Moore succeed in establishing her claim she would be entitled under the North Dakota laws to more than \$55,000. Mrs. Moore has employed Messrs. Albert & Hughes to represent her in the litigation which has been instituted in the court of ordinary. She says she can establish the fact that Mr. Gunn was a bona fide resident of North Dakota and that he was simply on a visit to Atlanta. This contention will, of course, be fought by King & Anderson, who represent Mrs. Gunn.

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ARTILLERY SUSPENDED

Twenty-Six Members of Atlanta Artillery Are Now Off Duty Until Court Martial.

ORDERED BY THE GOVERNOR

A List of the Men Under Charges of Insubordination and Disobedience.

FIRST TIME THE LIST IS PRINTED

The Company Is Scattered All Over the City and Much Trouble Is Experienced in Getting the Names, but The Evening Constitution Prints the List Exclusively.

Yesterday afternoon an order was issued from the governor's office suspending twenty-six members of the Atlanta Artillery from further service under the state until the charges against them can be investigated by the courtmartial called for April 5th.

After much difficulty in getting them, on account of the manner in which the members of the battery are scattered over the city, The Evening Constitution is able to present a list of twenty-six out of the twenty-nine who are reported as having received notice. This is the first and only time that the list has been printed.

If the other three have been served there is no record of it and it is presumed that their summonses have been withheld for some reason known only to the military authorities, who decline to give any information on the subject.

Following is the list of officers and privates:

Sergeant Guy Thurman, Sergeant Max Thebaut, Corporal H. G. McCord, Corporal T. H. James.

Privates: Cliff Thebaut, L. Kendrick, W. A. Sanges, Lester Hyatt, Charles Kendrick, J. M. Fulker, J. M. Moncrief, W. W. Dudley, J. L. Harrison, J. M. Ebert, F. B. Ebert, W. J. White, C. A. Smith, W. O. Bowden, J. E. Bowden, W. A. Hooten, C. E. Jarrold, J. E. Stevens, W. L. Wall, A. M. Fleming, J. F. Stewart and J. H. Hanna.

LAST SERVED YESTERDAY.

The last member of the company who has been served was given his copy yesterday morning from the office of the judge advocate.

Kingston has also been summoned to appear before the courtmartial for an investigation of the original charges brought against him by the members of his company, as witnesses have been summoned before the judge advocate and evidence has been procured bearing on his side of the case.

BRIGHT PUPILS THESE.

A Splendid Showing Is Made in the Girls' Night School Examination.

The Girls' Night school has held an examination, and the result shows the most wonderful application on the part of the pupils who are struggling so hard to get an education under great difficulties.

The examination was held Monday night, Mrs. F. M. of the first grade of the Crew street school, examined the first grade of the night school, and the lowest average out of nineteen scholars was 55, and six of the young girls made an average of 70.

Out of the entire school of nearly fifty girls, the lowest average in arithmetic was 52.

This examination clearly indicates the manner in which all the girls are applying themselves and shows how earnest they are in their efforts to secure an education.

Mrs. Gresham, the teacher in charge, is justly proud of the splendid work which is being done.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Herschel Maddox Taken to Milton County by a Sheriff This Morning.

This morning at 8 o'clock Herschel Maddox, a young man who clerked for his brother at No. 24 Peachtree street, was taken to Milton county by Sheriff J. P. Spears.

Maddox was arrested last night by Patrolmen Crim and Holt on a warrant charging him with seduction. The warrant was sworn out in Milton county by Rev. J. H. Johnson. The young woman in the case lives in Milton county. Maddox refused to make any statement for publication. He is very prominently connected in the city. His friends believe he will come out all right.

DEATH OF MISS WALSH.

She Passed Away at the Home of Her Parents Last Night.

Miss Gertrude Walsh, died of paralysis at the residence of her parents, No. 61 East Mitchell street, last night at 10:30 o'clock. She was a graduate of the School of the Immaculate Conception, and a very bright and attractive young lady.

She was the daughter of Mr. James Walsh, of this city, and was eighteen years of age.

She was a beautiful young lady and was beloved by a host of friends in the city, who will mourn her death.

She was sick for three months before her death, suffering with paralysis until the end came last night.

The funeral took place this morning at 10 o'clock in the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

NEW GOODS.

Arriving every day; special values in every department to close out remnants and broken lots.

Our Buyers

Have been in the eastern markets for the past two weeks, and it is needless to say that attractive values in all the latest things will greet your presence at this store.

O. H. Store, 1015 Chesapeake O. H. Store, 1015 Chesapeake O. H. Store, 1015 Chesapeake

Model Paper Taylor's

Patent 160 each 240 Marietta St.

Model Paper Taylor's

DECISION IS OPERATIVE

If Traffic Associations Continue Operations They Are in Contempt of Court.

OFFICIALS SUBJECT TO ARREST

Mr. Alex King Is Back from an Important Trip to Norfolk and Washington.

HE HEARD THE OPINION DELIVERED

Justice Peckham Was Firm in the Stand Which He Took—The Dissenting Justices Were Equally Firm. Something of the Effect in a Local Way.

Mr. Alex King returned to Atlanta this morning from a professional visit to Norfolk and Washington. Mr. King went to Norfolk to represent the Seaboard Air-Line in the famous rate war injunction suit.

It will be remembered that two Baltimore companies which were holders of the bonds of the roads which engaged in the rate war last fall enjoined the roads from cutting and a temporary restraining order was issued by the United States court judge for the Eastern district of Virginia.

The case was set for hearing two weeks ago before Judge Hughes at Norfolk and Mr. King's trip there was for the purpose of presenting the Seaboard's side of the litigation to the courts.

The case occupied several days and after their arguments were concluded Judge Hughes announced that he would take the case under advisement and render his decision at a later date.

The motion is to dissolve the injunction as now pending over them they cannot make any material changes in rates without a contempt, hence they wish to rid themselves of this.

The recent decision of the supreme court of the United States regarding traffic associations will have some bearing on the present case.

While absent Mr. King visited Washington and he was in the chamber when Justice Peckham rendered the now celebrated decision which is agitating the railroads. He says that he was very firm in the position he took regarding trusts, while the dissenting justices were equally as strong in their views.

DECISION NOW OPERATIVE.

The decision of the court becomes a law immediately upon being promulgated and shows that the organizations have all along been illegal. The court having decided adversely to their interests the only thing left for the traffic associations to do is to disband, or to change their form of agreement so as to work in harmony with the decision, else the officers will be in contempt of court and subject to arrest if they persist in operating in the face of the decision.

The great legal minds of the country are crossed as to the full meaning of the decision and will be given a chance to present their views to the court in the case of the Joint Traffic Association which is now pending.

This association won its case in the United States circuit court of appeals in the state of New York a few days ago, and since the decision of the supreme court in the Trans-Missouri case the losing side was appealed to the United States supreme court and ask that body to pass upon the legality of the organization.

THE LOCAL EFFECT.

In a local way the decision appeals directly to the Southern States Freight Association and the Southern States Passenger Association, both of which have their headquarters in Atlanta.

The decision has disturbed the officers of these two organizations greatly, but in the opinion of the former it will amount to very little on account of the earnestness of its disputation, the organization as is planned will cease to exist on the 1st of May. On that date the Southern Freight Association is planned to succeed it and a plan of organization has already been drawn, but not finally accepted. The decision will call for a complete revision of this agreement and it may place a stumbling block in the way and stop reorganization under any consideration. The matter will be discussed at length at the meeting to be held in Atlanta on April 15th.

A DIFFERENCE HERE.

With the Southern States Passenger Association the matter is different; this association was never in a stronger condition than at the present time, and it is believed that with a few changes the agreements can be fixed so as to conform with the letter of the law and operations will continue undisturbed. The annual meeting of the association will be held in New York on April 6th and the question will

SPORTS

SULLIVAN'S CHALLENGE

He Put Up a Thousand Dollars For-
felt To Arrange a Fight With
Fitzsimmons.

HITS AT THE KINETOSCOPE

Bill Introduced in Three States To
Prevent Photographs of Prize
Fights Being Displayed.

LAVIGNE WILL MEET CONNOLLY

Arrangements Have Been Made in
New York for the Fight Before the
Broadway Athletic Club for Five
Thousand Dollars a Side.

FOR LIGHT WEIGHT HONORS.

Connolly and Lavigne Will Soon Be
Brought Together in New
York.

TO STOP THE KINETOSCOPE

Many Measures Engraved Which
Will, if Passed, Prevent Its
Being Exhibited.

MAINE TO PROHIBIT IT.

Augusta, Me., March 26.—In the senate
yesterday the measures passed to
prohibit the exhibition of prize
fight pictures being exhibited in this
state.

ASHLEY GIVES BOND.

THE CASE WILL BE CALLED BEFORE
COMMISSIONER BROYLES.

ASHLEY SAYS THE BROTHER OF THE YOUNG LADY WANTED HIM TO GIVE UP LETTERS AND PICTURES HE HAD RECEIVED FROM HER.

Morton Ashley, the young civil engineer
who was arrested yesterday on a United
States warrant, is out on a \$500 bond, his
brother, H. P. Ashley being his bondsman.

RESUMES WORK.

Columbus, Ga., March 26.—
The Eagle and Phoenix mills, which have
been shut down for the past day or two
on account of the high river, were enabled
to resume operations today.

BALL GAME TOMORROW

Atlanta and Ft. McPherson Will
Cross Bats at Brisbane.

HOW THE TEAMS WILL PLAY

Both Are in Good Shape and a Hot
Contest Can Be Expected—Coleman
and Shultz Will Make a Fight for
Victory.

The baseball season has opened in this
city and all the fans are once more de-
lighted that they have one more chance to
take in the baseball games and gey the
players.

The Atlanta fans are the greatest hands
to guy that ever witnessed a ball team.
They seem to take special pleasure in this
part of the sport, and think this the most
interesting feature of the game. When-
ever a poor game is played in Atlanta the
players who are not up to the notch may
expect the rooters to pounce on them with
both feet, and when they once get after a
man they are hard to stop.

The Atlanta team has made a hit among
these men already, and the entire body of
rooters are right in line with the players
and will do all they can to help them out.

The people of Atlanta see that they have
a good team, and there is no doubt that
the coming season will prove most suc-
cessful in every way.

Tomorrow the Atlanta team crosses bats
with the Fort McPherson team at Bris-
bane park and a good game may be expected.

The Fort team has some of the best men
on their team this year that they have ever
had, and they will do their best to make
the professionals hustle to take the game.

THE TWO TEAMS TOMORROW.
The team in their batting order are as fol-
lows:

Atlanta. Port McPherson.
Coleman. Pletcher. Shultz.
Gibson. Catcher. Miller.
Kalkhoff. First base. Greenlee.
Anderson. Second base. Rankin.
Ramp. Third base. Farmer.
Hock. Short stop. Shultz.
Sheridan. Left field. Millett.
Grover. Center field. Gilbert.
Boone. Right field. Subeaski.

These teams are about as nearly matched
as the game has ever seen. The Atlanta
team is a very swift pitcher and will keep
the boys at their best. The game will
be called at 3 o'clock at Brisbane park.

The management of the Atlanta team
has arranged to give away the official
score cards to all present, and also to ad-
dress ladies to the grounds and grandstand
free of charge. This is a move on the part
of the management, and will no doubt
prove to be an appreciated feature of the
season.

The Atlanta team will play the following
exhibition games before the regular season
of the Southeastern League opens: Balti-
more, March 26th and 27th; Philadelphia, April
1st and 2d; Boston, April 3d and 4th; Brooklyn, April 5th and 6th.

These games will all be good ones and
will help the Atlanta team to a great ex-
tent.

ULLMAN BEATS O'KEEFE

The Savannah Boy Wins from His
Chicago Rival a Second
Time.

THOMASVILLE, GA., MARCH 26.

Special to The Evening Constitution.
Joe Ullman, of Savannah, and Jack
O'Keefe, of Chicago, had a very lively
bout in this city last night in the opera
house.

After eight rounds of hard fighting
O'Keefe was counted out.
This is the second time these men have
fought here in the last few weeks, in both
of which Ullman was victorious.

STOPPED A RUNAWAY

A Horse Starts Into a Crowded Bridge
and Is Halted by Bridge
Keeper Thomas.

Columbus, Ga., March 26.
Special to The Evening Constitution.
Ensign Hartman, of the Salvation Army,
opened tonight at the Masonic Temple cor-
ner and was greeted by a splendid crowd
of people.

The young officer has made a most fa-
vorable impression upon all who have met
him and he will probably meet with great
success.

FITZSIMMONS-CORRETT FIGHT.

Fitzsimmons-Corbett fight can be
seen by every one. Pocket kinetoscope
showing fight ready March 27th; order now.
Price 15 cents. Living Picture Co., Box
44, Atlanta. mch26-4t

A Chicago man tried to bribe a judge with
an offer of \$100 and is now in jail. Served
him right. A judge who will sell himself
for \$100 is not worth the buying.

EXPLAINING THE DECISION

Judge Dillon, of New York, Tells What
Effect the Late Supreme Court
Ruling Will Have.

EFFECT OF ANTI-TRUST ACT

He Will Not Criticize or Discuss the
Opinion of the Supreme
Court.

QUESTION OF EXORBITANT RATES

The Making of Rate Agreements and
Pooling Should Be Permitted Sub-
ject to the Power of the Interstate
Commerce Commission.

New York, March 26.—Perhaps the most
thorough review of the decision against the
Trans-Missouri association agreement and
the most concise statement of the effects
of that decision, was made yesterday by
former Judge John P. Dillon, himself a
jurist of note.

Judge Dillon said that he had read the
opinion of the majority of the court in the
case but had not seen the dissenting opin-
ion. He said:

"Substantially three propositions were
decided by the majority. First, that the
provisions of the anti-trust act, so called,
in which the suit of the United States
against the Trans-Missouri Freight Asso-
ciation was brought, extend to and embrace
the business of interstate transportation by
railways; second, that the particular
agreement of the eighteen companies which
constituted the Trans-Missouri Freight As-
sociation is an agreement in restraint of
interstate trade and commerce, and there-
fore, violates the provisions of the anti-
trust act; and third, that the United
States had a standing in a court of equity
under that act to enjoin the violation of its
provisions in a civil proceeding.

"The heart of the anti-trust act is the
prohibition expressed in the following lan-
guage: Section 1. Every contract, combina-
tion in the form of trust or otherwise, or
conspiracy in restraint of trade or com-
merce, or every attempt to do so, is illegal,
and punishable by fine and imprison-
ment, and is a misdemeanor; and the circuit
courts of the United States are invested by
the act with jurisdiction to prevent and
restrain violations of it.

ARGUMENT ON THIS CASE.
"The case was argued in the supreme
court by the attorney general on behalf
of the United States and by Messrs. Car-
ter, Phelps and Dillon for the freight as-
sociation. The association's counsel main-
tained that the anti-trust act, as shown by
the congressional history of its passage,
and its language did not reach the subject
of railway transportation. They urged that
the interstate commerce act, so called,
passed in 1887 and amended from time to
time in respects in which it had been found
defective down to the passing of the anti-
trust act, constituted a comprehensive and
minute code of railway regulation, and
that the anti-trust act was not intended to
cover the same subject matter, but was
designed to reach other combinations which
popularly went under the name of trusts,
such as the steel trust, Standard Oil
trust, sugar trust, whiskey trust, etc.

"The interstate commerce act prohibits
pooling and it was admitted in the case
that the traffic agreement in question was
not a pool, and did not violate any provision
of the interstate commerce act.

Continuing, Judge Dillon said: "I will not
criticize or discuss the opinion of the court,
but I am willing to state what it
decides. On the first point it decides that
all combinations which are in restraint of
trade or commerce by contract, combination
or conspiracy, whether in the form of
trusts or in any other form whatever, and
that the anti-trust act covers, and, in the
opinion of the majority of the court, was
intended to cover common carriers by
railroad.

VIOLATING THE ANTI-TRUST ACT.
"The next point decided by the court is
that the particular agreement which was
before the court, namely, the agreement
which constituted the Trans-Missouri
Freight Association, was an agreement
which violated the anti-trust act, because
as held by the court it was an agreement
in restraint of trade or commerce by con-
tract, combination or conspiracy, and that
the several states, as the courts define the
expression.

"It was admitted in the case that in point
of fact rates established under the agree-
ment were not unreasonable, and, as stated
above, that it did not establish a pool,
and that each company was left free to com-
pete in the market, and to get all the business it
could; and it was also admitted that there
was no intention on the part of the com-
panies in acting under it to violate the
statute or to secure any other end than to
prevent disastrous rate wars, for fixing or
establishing and maintaining reasonable rates.

"The question was whether under these
circumstances the agreement was one
which fell within the above quoted prohibi-
tion of the anti-trust act.

"The majority of the court held that the
anti-trust act did apply to such an agree-
ment and rendered it illegal. The defend-
ants contended that trusts and contracts
in restraint of trade were not within the
provisions of the act, and that the absence
of an act of congress in violation of any
law of the United States; that the anti-trust
act merely enacted the common law on this
subject and nothing more, and therefore
was not invalid under the statute.

"I cannot regard the decision of the
majority as holding anything less than that
railroad companies cannot, under the anti-
trust act, make any agreement except pos-
sibly with connecting lines, for fixing or
maintaining rates for interstate traffic, even
though such rates are reasonable and al-
though such incidental restraint as such
agreement might put upon commerce is a
reasonable one.

TO ENFORCE THE PROVISIONS.
"The court furthermore held that the
United States under the act might bring
civil or criminal proceedings to enforce its
provisions.

Judge Dillon was asked what he thought
would be the effect of the decision, and
replied:

"The great object of such an agreement
on the part of railroad companies is not to
secure unreasonable rates, but to prevent
the private and public loss and evils that
flow from secret rate wars, rate-cutting and
rate wars. Measurably these agreements
affect that end. When such agreements
are annulled there is nothing to protect the
railway companies or the public against
grave evils, as rate cutting and rate wars
except the self-interests of the companies,
and possibly certain provisions of the in-
terstate commerce act, which require no-

CAPTAIN WRIGHT MAKES REPLY

He Shows Why He Was No More
Culpable Than Others.

EVERY POSSIBLE SAFEGUARD

The Non-Attending Stockholders Sent
Proxies to Hale Giving Him Control
of Twenty Thousand Shares of the
Stock Against Two Thousand Shares
Personally Represented.

"I have already explained my position
and my connection with the Southern Mut-
ual Building and Loan Association," re-
marked Captain W. A. Wright this morn-
ing, when his attention was called to the
resolutions adopted by the people of Elber-
ton, "and I do not think that it is neces-
sary for me to say anything more. I am
not afraid to go before the people of
Georgia on my record as a public official
and I would not hesitate to appear before
those people of Elberon on the question of
my connection with the Southern Mutual.

"Every precaution possible was thrown
around the issuing of loans and the direc-
tors never permitted any to be made with-
out the fullest investigation of the stand-
ing of the applicant.

"At the annual meetings of the stock-
holders a committee was always appointed
to go through the books and affairs of the
association with the aid of an expert ac-
countant and nothing was left undone to
protect the interests of the stockholders.

"It is a fact, however, that 20,000 of the
22,000 shares of stock were sent in the way
of proxies to the last annual meeting, and
about that number at every annual meet-
ing directly to Hale himself, the stock-
holders thus putting it within his power
to control the offices and to manage things
just as he pleased.

"We who attended the annual meetings
of the stockholders were in a minority of
about 2,000 shares against 22,000 and we
did all in our power to make the yearly
examinations thorough, as it was to our
interest as much as to the interests of
those non-attending to see that the busi-
ness was protected. Had we known that
we had to deal with a man who was sys-
tematically robbing us of course we would
have put a stop to it, but there was the
examining committee, with an expert ac-
countant to assist him, and after he had
gone through the books of the company
and pronounced everything safe and all
right, then the stockholders gave Hale
their additional endorsement, and I don't
see how any just minded man could hold
any one of us culpable than the rest
of the stockholders."

THE WEATHER.

The general atmospheric conditions have
changed but little. The low pressure area
which has been moving slowly eastward
along the coast near New York city, while
the high in the southwest is moving
slowly eastward along the Gulf coast.
This latter is central this morning
near the mouth of the Mississippi.

Except cloudiness in the Mississippi val-
ley clear water covers the entire map from
the Rockies to the Atlantic.

The temperature has fallen in this state
and on the Atlantic coast, while at other
stations a general rise has occurred during
the past twenty-four hours.

The precipitation for the preceding twen-
ty-four hours has been scattered and light.
Freezing temperature occurred in this vi-
cinity last night and some heavy frosts in
portions of the state. The damage has
been lessened by the drying winds of
the past two days.

The conditions are favorable for contin-
ued clearing and a tendency to warm-
ing, but it will be some cold again tonight
in the northern section of the state.

WEATHER REPORT.
Daily report of the weather at selected
stations for the preceding twenty-four
hours at 8 a. m. March 26, 1897.

STATIONS.
Temperature at 8 a. m. Highest temperature. Lowest temperature. Precipitation in inches. Wind direction and force.

New York, pt. city. 34. 30. 20. 0.0
Washington, pt. city. 34. 32. 20. 0.0
Norfolk, clear. 36. 34. 20. 0.0
Jacksonville, clear. 51. 50. 35. 0.0
Tampa, clear. 48. 46. 30. 0.0
Montgomery, clear. 44. 42. 30. 0.0
Vicksburg, clear. 48. 46. 30. 0.0
New Orleans, clear. 50. 48. 30. 0.0
Mobile, clear. 50. 48. 30. 0.0
Galveston, clear. 50. 48. 30. 0.0
Corpus Christi, clear. 50. 48. 30. 0.0
Tulsa, D. cloudy. 50. 48. 30. 0.0
Knoxville, clear. 32. 30. 20. 0.0
Cincinnati, clear. 32. 30. 20. 0.0
St. Louis, clear. 32. 30. 20. 0.0
Kansas City, clear. 32. 30. 20. 0.0
Omaha, cloudy. 32. 30. 20. 0.0
Pittsburg, N. D. cloudy. 32. 30. 20. 0.0
Port Smith, clear. 24. 22. 10. 0.0
Dodge City, clear. 34. 32. 20. 0.0

J. R. MARRIURY.
Special Local Forecaster at Elberton.

Use of raising or lowering rates. How far
will we tolerate to protect them I am un-
able to say.

"In view of the importance of stable rates
and the evils of rate cutting, I regard the
practical effect of the decision as a mixed
misfortune, not only to railway
companies, but to the public, unless it shall
be the means of bringing congressional
relief.

"That could be, and ought to be, in form
of an act that will authorize the making
of rate agreements and of pooling, subject
to the right and power of the interstate
commerce commission to set them aside
if found against the public interest."

TWO SERGEANTS TO BE DROPPED

What Will Occur at the Police
Election Next Wednesday.

WILL BE 25 NEW POLICEMEN

A Forecast of the Election—A Chief
and Three Captains Will Be Retained—
The Change of Sergeants—Sta-
tion House Keepers' Election in
Doubt—At Least Twenty-Five Pa-
trolmen May Be Hounded.

Some of the results of the police election
can now be safely predicted.

To tell what the board of police com-
missioners will do at the biennial election
next Wednesday has been rather difficult
on account of the absolute secrecy with
which the commissioners have guarded
their intentions. But some of the changes
which will take place can be foretold.

As has been repeatedly stated in The
Evening Constitution, Chief Arthur B.
Connolly will be re-elected without opo-
sition.

Next, there will be no change made in
the captain and sergeant, Jennings and
Manley will be re-elected.

Here, however, is some news: Two of
the sergeants will be dropped, or rather
reduced to ranks. There are six sergeants
and only four of them will be retained in
their present positions. Just who these
two unlucky ones are cannot be told at
this time. That two will be dropped is
known from the fact that the commis-
sioners have been looking among the patrol-
men for two good men with which to fill
the vacancies.

And here's another piece of news in
connection with the election which will
be of interest to the entire police depart-
ment and to the 208 new applicants: About
twenty-five new policemen will be elected,
which means that a corresponding num-
ber of old patrolmen will be dropped.

The election of station house keepers is
still in doubt. Of the three, only two will
be re-elected if the present plan is carried
out. But it is said that there is a proba-
bility of the three being kept on, one for
each of the three wards, as at present
the case.

The election takes place next Wednes-
day, and, to say that the members of the
department are on a nervous strain, is
expressing it very mildly.

MRS. THOMPSON RESIGNS

POSITION TOO SEVERE A TAX UPON
HER STRENGTH.

She Has Gone North for Her Health
and Mrs. A. R. Steele Has Been
Appointed to Succeed Her
as Representative.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Joseph Thomp-
son sent in her resignation as one of the
representatives of Georgia at the Tennes-
see Centennial.

She was just on the point of leaving for
a trip north for the benefit of her health
when she sent in her resignation to Col-
onel R. T. Nesbitt in the following letter:

"Hon. R. T. Nesbitt, Commissioner of
Agriculture.—Dear Sir: Since undertaking
the responsibilities which fall upon me in
the capacity of president of the woman's
board and commissioner for Georgia for
the Tennessee Centennial, I have realized
the active and energetic work required of
me will be too severe a tax upon my
strength, and on this account, and strong-
ly in opposition to my personal wishes, I
have decided to offer you my resignation.

"When I accepted the appointment a few
weeks ago I was fully impressed with the
importance of Georgia women being prop-
erly represented at an exposition of such
historic and educational importance as the
Tennessee Centennial, and it is because I
realize that this work demands ener-
getic leadership, that I ask that it be
placed in other hands.

"In offering you my resignation, permit
me to express the hope that the Centen-
nial movement in Georgia will be most
successful and to assure you and the ladies
of the board of my earnest co-operation in
their work. Also let me thank you most
kindly for the distinction given me in se-
lecting me to represent Georgia in so im-
portant an enterprise.

"With assurances of esteem, I am very
truly yours.

"MRS. EMMA M. THOMPSON."
Mrs. Thompson has not enjoyed her
usual good health for some time, and find-
ing that the work would be too severe a
tax upon her strength she reluctantly sent
in her resignation, but will still give all
the aid in her power to getting up a good
display from Georgia.

Mrs. A. B. Steele was appointed in her
place and will enter upon the active dis-
charges of her duties at once. Mrs. Steele
is a tireless worker and will be of much
benefit in forwarding the good work.

Mrs. Louis H. Gordon, who owns a
large plantation in Dougherty county,
has been appointed as one of the repre-
sentatives from the second congressional
district, and Mrs. H. H. Hagan and Mrs.
Clarke, of Covington, from the fifth dis-
trict.

The list of lady representatives has been
completed now with the exception of the
first and sixth districts, in which Savannah
and Macon are respectively located. Col-
onel Nesbitt hopes to secure the services of
representative women from those sections
who can afford to spare the time for the
work at an early day.

FRUIT CROP DAMAGED.

LAST NIGHT'S FROST HAS DAMAGING EFFECT ON THE BUDS.

FALLY TWO THIRDS OF THOSE ABOUT ADAMSVILLE HAVE BEEN KILLED BY THE RECENT SEVERE CHANGE IN THE WEATHER.

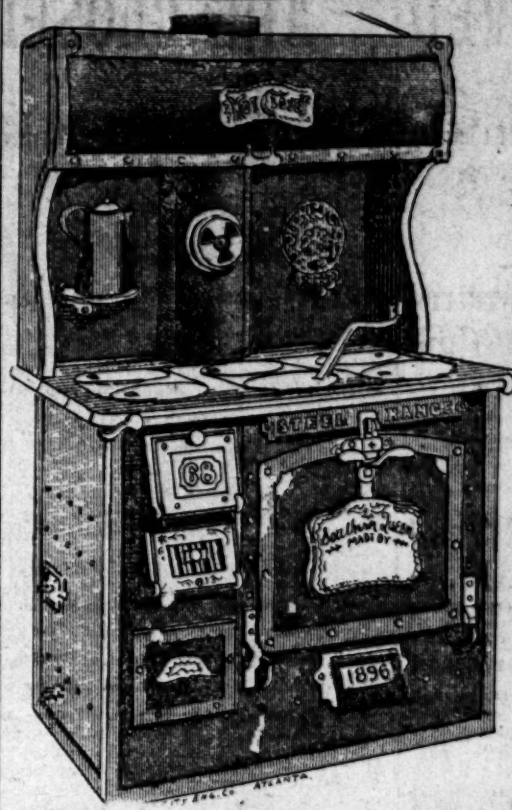
Adamsville, Ga., March 26.
Special to The Evening Constitution.

The fruit crop is very seriously damaged
by last night's frost; it is thought fully
two-thirds are dead.

The wheat is also badly hurt. The
amount of the damage is not known, but it
is thought that of the early wheat only half
of the crop can possibly be saved.

"Jim-ten-shie" is the Japanese word for
bicycle. We suppose the first syllable is
intended to illustrate the dated condition
of the bicycle, the second the method of
riding, and the third the third hand
opinion of all other wheels except his own.

It Only Costs You \$5



JUST think of it, will
you? The South-
ern Queen Range
is by big odds the
finest Range on the
Southern market.

It is manufactured
of No. 14 and No. 16
steel, having three
sheets of asbestos be-
tween the outer walls.

In this Range can
show our customers
many advantages and
improvements over the
general line of Ranges,
and our prices are very
low, or will sell to

ANYBODY
For
\$5.00 Per Month.

HIGHTOWER & GRAVES, 98 WHITEHALL STREET.

RATE CLERKS IN SESSION

An Important Meeting Being Held
in Atlanta Today.

MAKE AND CHANGE RATES

Quarterly Meeting Is Well Attended.

Chief Rate Clerks Are Present from
Nearly Every Road in the Southern
States Passenger Association.

THE GRAND

The quarterly meeting of the rate clerks
of the roads which are members of the
Southern States Passenger Association is
in session at the office of the association
in the Equitable building today.

The clerks met at 10 o'clock this morn-
ing and the meeting was called to order
by Mr. A. Maddison, chief rate clerk of
the association.

The meeting is for the purpose of re-
arranging the rate sheets of the association;
discussing rates which are now in effect
and fixing new rates in accordance with
basing sheets which have been furnished
by other roads or tariff associations.

These are very important meetings and
bring together the chief rate clerks which
form close connections or are interested in
the rates which are to be charged.

The March meeting is usually well at-
tended, the following persons having ar-
rived in Atlanta this morning to attend
the meeting:

A. P. Johnston, of Washington, chief
rate clerk of the Southern railway; W. H.
Leahy, of Savannah, chief rate clerk of
the Plant system; H. A. Redford, of Rich-
mond, compiler of the Associated railways
of Virginia and North Carolina; C. C. Mc-
Millan, of Augusta, chief clerk in the pas-
senger department of the Georgia railroad;
S. D. Boylston, of Jacksonville, chief rate
clerk of the Florida Central and Peninsu-
lar railroad; E. R. Clark, of Louisville, rate
clerk of the Louisville and Nashville rail-
road; W. F. March, of Nashville, assistant
general passenger agent of the Nashville,
Chattanooga and St. Louis railway; J. W.
Stewart, of Cincinnati, chief rate clerk of
the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas
Pacific railway; T. M. Doyle, of Atlanta,
chief clerk in the passenger department of
the Western and Atlantic railway, and F.
M. Irons, of Atlanta, chief clerk of the pas-
senger department of the Atlanta and
West Point railway.

It is expected that the Central railroad,
the Georgia and Alabama railroad and the
Georgia Southern and Florida railway will
be represented at the meeting, but their
representatives will not reach Atlanta until
later in the afternoon or this

THE WEATHER

For Georgia—Fair and slightly warmer in interior tonight and Saturday.

You Will Not Bother About the Weather
If You Read The Evening Constitution.

VOL. I. NO. 59.

ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 26, 1897.

TWO CENTS.

THE OFFICIAL BALLOT.
OUR POPULAR SCHOOL CONTEST.
FRIDAY, MARCH 26.

Name of School
Name of Pupil
Pupil's Address

Second Edition

4:00 P. M.

CLOSING DAY FOR TARIFF

The Final Discussion of the Measure
Being Made in the
House.

LANHAM MAKES A MOTION

And the Republican Side of the House
Is Thrown Into Consternation
in Consequence.

MORE ARTICLES ON THE FREE LIST

Frye Presides Over the Senate Today.
Executive Session Considers the Ar-
bitration Treaty—Will Adjourn Un-
til Monday.

Washington, March 25.—The considera-
tion of the schedules of the tariff bill in
detail for the purpose of amendment was
preceded today by the recitation of the
Lord's prayer by Chaplain Coudon.

The house went into committee of the
whole and the clerk was instructed to be-
gin reading the bill.

Mr. Lanham, democrat, of Texas, asked
if it would be in order at this time to move
to strike out the enacting clause, which
he stated, if adopted, would operate as a
rejection of the bill.

The motion created temporary consterna-
tion in the republican ranks, for there
was not a quorum of the committee pres-
ent and it was apparent that a larger
number of democrats were in their seats
than republicans.

Mr. Dingley, chairman of the ways and
means committee, suggested that the mo-
tion be held in abeyance until some pro-
gress had been made in the reading of the
bill, when there would be a larger at-
tendance present.

To press the motion now would result
only in delaying the consideration of the
bill until the quorum could be obtained.

Lanham suavely stated that the motion
expressed his antagonism to the bill, and
he desired to press it to a vote now, the
chairman having held it to be in order.

Chairman Sherman responded quickly:
"The chair has made no ruling; it has only
expressed a hasty opinion that the motion
is in order. But has the gentleman studied
the terms of the special order under which
the house is proceeding?"

Mr. Lanham replied: "I do not under-
stand."

The chairman then said that that order
supercedes the general rules governing de-
bate and consideration of the bill.

While the chairman was looking up the
subject an animated colloquy was in pro-
gress on the floor.

The chairman finally ruled that under a
special order the motion was not in order.
The republican members of the ways and
means committee have informally decided
to put on the free list glass discs used in
the manufacture of spectacles and eye-
glasses.

EDGAR T. SCOTT NAMED.

Washington, March 25.—The president
sent to the senate the nomination of Edgar
Thompson Scott, of Pennsylvania, to be
second secretary of the American embassy
at Paris.

GEORGE ELDER HANGED.

COLORADO MURDERER PAYS THE
PENALTY FOR HIS CRIME.

He Advises All, on the Gallows, To
Throw Away Cards and Whisky,
but Makes No Confession
of His Crime.

Athens, Ga., March 25.
Special to The Evening Constitution.

George Elder, colored, was hanged at
half-past 10 at Wilkesbarre today.

A big crowd was in town, but the hang-
ing was private.

On the gallows he made no reference to
his awful murder of the old negro, Bob
Gears, but advised all sinners to throw
away their cards and whisky bottle and
meet him in heaven.

Sheriff Overby drew the black cap
over his face and told him goodby, and
as the negro answered his body shot down-
ward.

He was pronounced dead in twenty-two
minutes. It was the first hanging in
Watkinsville in the last forty years.

AN OLD NEGRO DIES.

Columbus, Ga., March 25.
Special to The Evening Constitution.

Hamp Jones, a well-known negro of this
city, and who has been courtesious jan-
itor for a number of years, died yesterday.

He was a worthy negro and a well-
known character.

The funeral occurs tomorrow morning.

SEABOARD MAKES DEAL

A Combination With the Baltimore and
Ohio Is Said to Have Been
Effectuated.

A THROUGH LINE IS ARRANGED

The Seaboard Air-Line Has Long
Had This Plan of Extension
in View.

ATLANTA AND THEN NEW ORLEANS

The Line to Richmond Which Was
Believed to Be Building in Order To
Force the Pennsylvania To Buy
Now Proves Itself to Be for a Dif-
ferent Reason.

Baltimore, Md., March 25.
Special to The Evening Constitution.

The Baltimore and Ohio and the Sea-
board Air-Line are reported to have made
a deal whereby the Seaboard will reach
Baltimore and New York and the Balti-
more and Ohio will enter Atlanta.

Baltimore is the headquarters of the
Baltimore and Ohio and it is the resi-
dence of the Seaboard Air-Line's presi-
dent, Mr. R. C. Hoffman.

When the annual meeting of the Georgia,
Carolina and Northern was held in At-
lanta last fall The Constitution mentioned
that ex-President Charles Mayer, of the
Baltimore and Ohio, was in the city with
Messrs. Hoffman and St. John. Mr. Mayer
was then looking over the Seaboard sys-
tem with a view to this arrangement which
now seems to be nearing fruition.

The building of the cut of an extension
for the Seaboard from Henderson, N. C.,
to Richmond, a distance of about eighty
miles, is a link in the chain which will
enable the two great railway systems to
connect.

From Richmond the Richmond and Fred-
ericksburg will probably be used for some
distance north to a point within a few
miles of Manassas, where the Baltimore
and Ohio's Strasburg branch reaches. The
whole scheme has been planned for months
and the Baltimore and Ohio was anxious
to get into the south with through car
service, as the Seaboard was anxious to get in-
to the north. Persons who are on the in-
side here say that the Baltimore and Ohio
will certainly be in Atlanta within eight-
een months and perhaps in twelve. Once
Atlanta is reached, this combination will
hardly stop there, but will make other
connections which will put them into New
Orleans. It was said recently that the Sea-
board was building the extension to Rich-
mond in order to force the Pennsylvania
to buy it, but it turns out that there was
a very different play on foot.

SEABOARD'S NEW ROUTE.

Raleigh, N. C., March 25.
Special to The Evening Constitution.

It is ascertained that the Baltimore and
Ohio railway is back of the arrangements
for building the line from Richmond to
Ridgeway, known as the Virginia and
Carolina railway; that the Seaboard Air-
Line and the Baltimore and Ohio will use
this short line, which cuts off forty miles;
that the Baltimore and Ohio will use the
Seaboard Air-Line tracks to Hamlet,
where it will have the choice of going over
them to Atlanta or of buying of the Palmetto
road to Cheraw.

It has a charter for the road south from
Cheraw or Columbia, but is apt to build
to Columbia, where it will join the south-
bound railway of the Baltimore and Ohio
from that point southward and has propo-
sitions from two or three roads. The Balti-
more and Ohio can run solid trains from
New York to New Orleans and the Sea-
board can get into New York with solid
trains.

It was the plan of the Baltimore and
Ohio one time to get southward via Roanoke
and Southern, but this is positively
stated by persons who claimed to be on the
inside that this is abandoned and that
the plan above described is one agreed on.

HAIL INJURES FRUIT TREES.

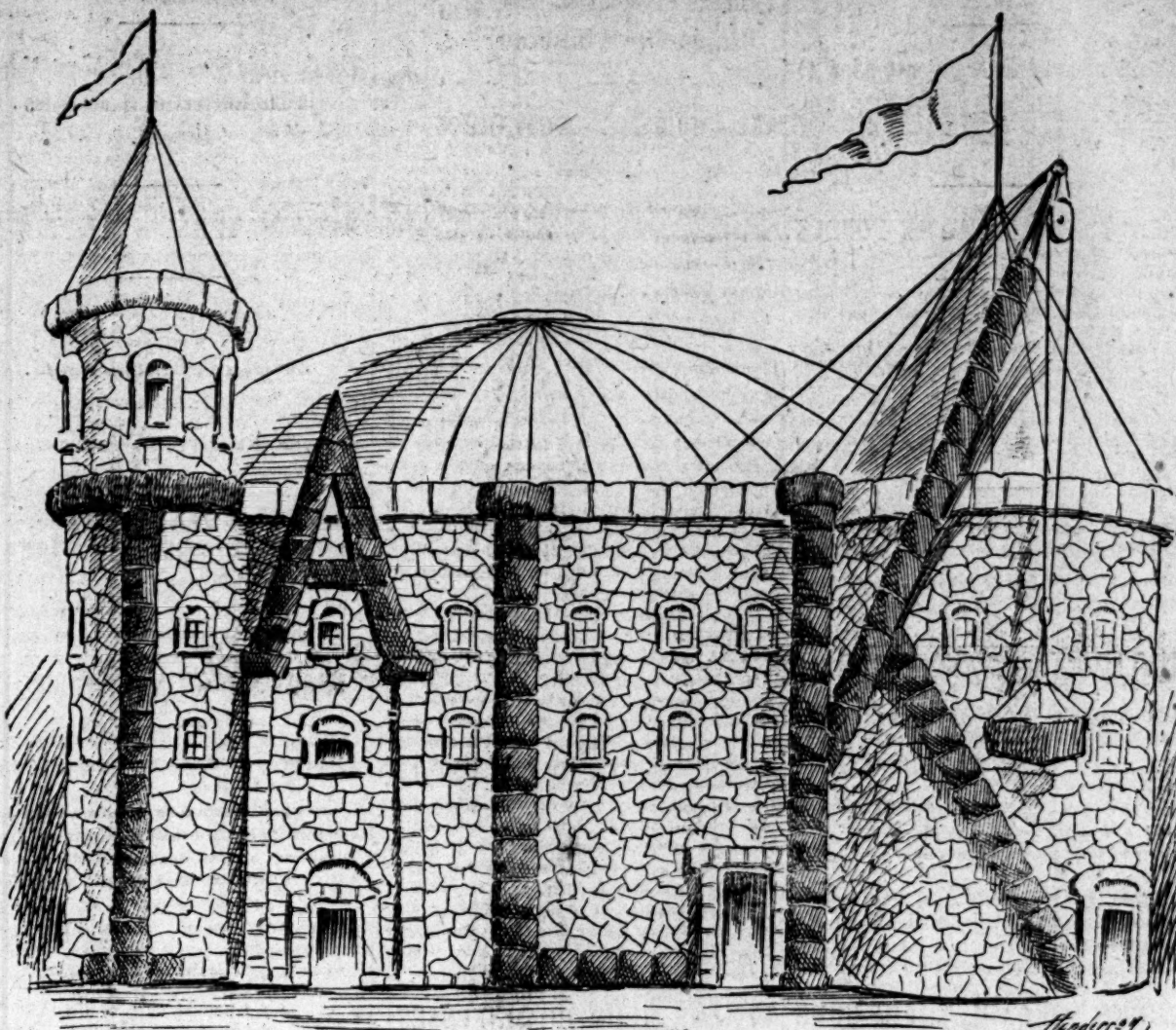
The Severe Weather Is Causing Great
Harm in the Neighborhood
of Rome.

Rome, Ga., March 25.
Special to The Evening Constitution.

Reports from above here and as far up
as Chattooga county, report very heavy
hail storms yesterday and last night.

The thermometer took a sudden fall last
night and it has been very cold here this
morning.

One gentleman reports his fruit trees,
which were in full bloom, as being almost
entirely devastated by blossoms by the hail.



ATLANTA'S NEW DEPOT.
Sketched From Plans Left Behind By the Railroad Presidents Who Met Here.

WITH KNIFE AND FIST

A Bank President and a Well-Known
Business Man Have a Desperate
Time in Anniston.

LAW SUIT CAUSE OF THE ROW

The Streets of the Alabama City Are
the Scene of the Sensation-
al Fight.

MR. R. J. RIDDLE USES HIS KNIFE

But Mr. O. E. Ansley Is Much More
Effective with His Bare Fists and
He Has To Be Pulled Off His An-
tagonist.

Anniston, Ala., March 25.
Special to The Evening Constitution.

Quite a lively and sensational fracas
has occurred between Mr. R. J. Riddle,
president of the defunct Bank of Piedmont
and president of the Iron Belt Mercantile
Company, of Anniston with branch in
Atlanta, and Mr. O. E. Ansley, a prominent
merchant of this city.

It seems that Mr. Riddle's bank is plain-
tiff, while Mr. Ansley is defendant in a
suit in the city court of Anniston, brought
on certain land notes made by Ansley sev-
eral years ago to secure payment for cer-
tain "corner" lots, which were sold at fabu-
lous prices during the "Bottle of Pied-
mont" or land boom sale.

The notes were given under promise of the
land company which developed the prop-
erty to erect or to cause to be erected, va-
rious furnaces and manufacturing plants,
which as yet exist on paper only.

The bank bought up a large batch of
such notes, Ansley's among the others, for
a mere song, about 5 cents on the dollar,
and having advantage of legal technicali-
ties proceeded to enforce collection of them.

When Mr. Riddle came over from Atlanta
yesterday to attend the trial he was met
on the street by Ansley, who immediately
paid his respects in vigorous language.

Before Ansley concluded Riddle drew
his knife, presumably with the intention of
carving his eulogist, but the latter was too
quick for him.

He knocked Riddle down and was ad-
ministering a severe beating when bystand-
ers interfered and pulled him off.

STRONG GUARD FOR BUTLER.

Supposed Multi-Murderer Will Leave
for Australia Next Week and
Precautions Will Be Taken.

San Francisco, March 25.—Murderer But-
ler, alias Ashé, will occupy cabin No. 22 on
the steamer Mariposa, which sails for Aus-
tralia next week.

Everything will be taken out of the room
Butler will use except the two berths and
the settee. The square windows will be
grated and when the door of the cabin is
left open a lattice frame of strong material
will occupy the space opening into the
passageway. There will be several kinds
of safeguards in the shape of feet manacles,
leather mittens and handcuffs, but these
will be used in a way calculated to cause
the least annoyance to the prisoner.

Night and day a constant watch will be
kept.

GRIMER'S BAD LUCK.

THIS TIME A DOG BITES HIS LEG IN
THREE PLACES.

He Is the Young Man Who Ran a
Pen in His Ear and Lost His
Hearing—Fears of a Case
of Hydrophobia.

Savannah, Ga., March 25.
Special to The Evening Constitution.

Mr. Phillip L. Grimer, bookkeeper for J.
Rosenhelm & Co., who two months ago
accidentally had the drum of his ear pierced
by a pen staff, was bitten by a dog in the
calf of the right leg at 1:30 o'clock this
afternoon.

He was riding his bicycle on Gill street
when the dog sprang upon him and broke
the flesh in three places.

Since Miss Jennie Glatigny died this week
from hydrophobia people are becoming
afraid of dogs and are crying for protection
against them. Policeman Davis of-
fered to kill the dog which bit Mr. Grimer,
but he would not request it, as he didn't
at first think he had been bitten. He has
had the wound cauterized and does not
feel any ways alarmed about having hydro-
phobia.

DR. LUIS FOUND GUILTY

WAS CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY
IN THE FILIDUSTERING CASES.

His Trial Lasted Three Days Before
United States Court in Baltimore.
Motion for a New Trial
Made.

Baltimore, March 25.—The jury in the
case of Dr. Joseph Luis, who has been on
trial in the United States court for three
days on a charge of conspiracy with Gen-
eral Carlos Reloff to send a filibustering ex-
pedition to Cuba in July, 1896, on the
steamship James Woodall, returned a ver-
dict of guilty at noon today.

A motion was made for a new trial.

NEGROES OUT ON STRIKE

A Large Number of Them Working
in the Blue Creek Region
Go Out.

Birmingham, Ala., March 25.
Special to The Evening Constitution.

The coke oven men, all colored, about
seventy-five in number, working at Johns
in the Blue Creek region, are out on a
strike.

The works are owned and operated by
the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad
Company. As a consequence of the strike,
the mines at that place, employing between
300 and 500 men, mostly colored, are shut
down. The men claim that the company
recently issued an order allowing only
the price heretofore paid for pulling a
coke oven for the pulling and loading on
to railroad cars hereafter.

The men would not accept the reduction,
claiming that heretofore the company paid
25 cents per oven for the loading of coke
on to the railroad cars. There is no arti-
culation of any trouble, though there is no
work being done at the place. The ne-
groes are orderly and no threats are to be
heard.

It is thought the strike will not be long
lived on account of uncertainty of colored
labor.

TRAFFIC RESUMED

The Georgia and Alabama Railroad
Now Running Its Regular
Trains.

Columbus, Ga., March 25.
Special to The Evening Constitution.

Traffic on the Georgia and Alabama road,
been suspended since Monday on account
between here and Richmond, which has
of several washouts, was resumed to-
day.

The regular trains are now running.

NOTED STEEPCHASE RUN.

Liverpool, March 25.—The grand Nation-
al steepchase for 2100 sovereigns was run
today and won by H. H. Dyson's Malletts.

BONE BOYS ARE GUILTY

Lem and Julius Bone Were Given Ten
Years in the Peniten-
tiary.

THE JURY WAS OUT ALL NIGHT

Judge Candler Refused To Treat
the Case as a Misde-
meanor.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY WAS CHARGED

Bone Boys Were Convicted of Assault-
ing Several Persons at Various
Times and Places in the City Within
the Last Few Weeks.

Twenty years at hard labor in the pen-
itentiary was the sentence of Judge Candler
this morning in the Bone trial, which had
been pending twenty-four hours in his
court.

Lem Bone will serve ten years for his
crime of highway robbery, and his brother,
Julius Bone, will serve beside him for a
similar length of time.

The case was taken up yesterday and all
the evidence was heard and argument
made before Judge Candler.

Late yesterday afternoon the jury re-
tired, but a verdict could not be reached
and the jury remained out on the case all
night.

This morning a verdict was returned,
finding both boys guilty, but recommend-
ing the judge to treat the case as a misde-
meanor.

"I cannot follow the recommendation of
the jury in this case," said Judge Candler.
"The Bone boys have been charged with a
most fearful crime. One of them has
just been in the penitentiary and now he
is before me again.

"Mr. Sheriff, take these two men back to
jail and deliver them to the penitentiary
guard, when they shall be taken to the
penitentiary and there confined at hard
labor for a term of ten years each."

Ben Christie, who was arrested with the
Bone boys and indicted on the same
charge, was not tried yesterday when the
other cases were taken up. Christie's at-
torney showed that a letter had been
written by the jailer in Montgomery, Ala.,
stating that Ben Christie was in jail in
that city at the time the alleged robbery
was said to have occurred in Atlanta.

INTENDS TO BE A CITIZEN.

Mrs. Booth Tucker, of the Salvation
Army, Takes Out Her First
Paper.

New York, March 25.—Mrs. Emma Moss
Booth-Tucker, wife of Frederick Booth-
Tucker, of the Salvation Army, appeared
in the county courthouse and took out her
first naturalization papers.

She came to this country about a year
ago with her husband.

WILL RUN FOR MAYOR.

Athens, Ga., March 25.
Special to The Evening Constitution.

Captain D. Cran Oliver has about made
up his mind to run for mayor of Athens
next fall. He has many friends here and
will make a strong race for that position.

Second Edition

4:00 P. M.

600 ORPHANS TO CARE FOR

Major Slaton Makes a Startling Of-
ficial Report to the Board of
Education.

DESERTED BY THEIR PARENTS

An Army of Negro Children Without
Guardians on the Board's
Hands Now.

AND MORE ARE ALWAYS COMING

A Strict Interpretation of the Rules
Forbids Them the Use of the Public
Schools and a Committee Has Been
Appointed to Look After Them—But
This Is the Least Serious Feature
of a Situation That is Steadily
Growing Worse.

HE FORGED THE DEEDS

Young Garner Filed a False Chain of
Titles to Valuable Atlanta
Property.

NOW A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE

Startling Discovery Was Made After
the Young Man Had Fled
from the City.

HAS ESCAPED WITH THE SPOILS

Garner is Highly Connected in the
City and Comes of a Good Family.
The City Has Been Searched for the
Missing Man, but He Cannot Be
Found.

In his regular report to the board of ed-
ucation yesterday Superintendent Slaton
called the attention of the board to the
startling fact that there were more than
600 negro pupils who attended the city
schools who did not have guardians nor
parents—children who were practically
homeless.

"I would like to be instructed by the
board upon this rule," said Major Slaton.
"The rule says that the children's parents
or guardians must consent to the child's
attendance upon the school, and must also
agree to see that the rules are obeyed.
This is impossible where there are neither
parents nor guardians, and I would like to
know just what I am to understand from
the rule."

The point was discussed at considerable
length by the board and was finally re-
ferred to a committee on rules, to make
a report back to the board.

The committee appointed to investigate
the matter is: Colonel Thompson, Mr. J.
T. Pendleton and Colonel Welborn Bray.
There are five negro schools in the city,
known as Summer Hill, Houston street,
Mitchell street, Gray street and Roach
street. In these schools are 600 pupils who
are fatherless, 148 who have been aban-
doned by their parents and 39 whose pa-
rents are both dead.

Major Slaton says that as he inter-
preted the law of the schools, no child could
attend and receive the privileges of the
school who had no guardian, but the board
of education decided that such law only
referred to children whose parents resided
out of the city limits and still supported
the child. A report from the committee
is looked for within a week.

In Colonel Slaton's report it was shown
that a strict interpretation of the school
rules had already led to the turning
out of school of many pupils, and the
superintendent only hesitated in turn-
ing them all out because of the appalling
character of such an action. In many cases
it was shown by investigation that both
father and mother had deserted their chil-
dren and that they were left homeless on
the streets.

An Evening Constitution reporter this
morning interviewed the members of the
board of education and found that the
practically unanimous sentiment favored a
relaxation in the rules that would permit
the admission of the youngsters in the fu-
ture.

"But that," said one prominent member
of the board, "is a small matter as com-
pared to the question of what is to become
of all these scholars afterwards. They will
leave school at an age when they are to-
tally unable to take care of themselves,
or earn an honest living, and their con-
stantly increasing numbers makes a threat
against society which thoughtful people,
both white and black, know must soon be
given the attention it deserves—but has
never yet received."

MINE FIRE PUT OUT.

The Immense Volume of Burning Gas
in Wilkesbarre Subdued
by Firemen.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., March 25.—The im-
mense volume of burning gas that has been
issuing from the bore hole over No. 2
mine since Wednesday was subdued by the
firemen yesterday.

The hole which led from the surface to
the mine below was filled with bags of sand
and stone and following this up with a
stream of water enabled them to extin-
guish the flame.

FOR DECLAIMERS' POSITIONS.

Athens, Ga., March 25.
Special to The Evening Constitution.

The sophomores are busy now training
for the contest for declaimers' positions.
Ten sophomores will be chosen soon to
speak on Monday of commencement week
on an elegant silver cup, which is to take
the place of the two gold medals hitherto
offered as the prize for that contest.

John T. Garner, well known young law
student, who has been employed in the of-
fice of Attorney Frank Walker for five
years, is missing from the city and every
effort is being made to locate him.

Behind this mere announcement is said
to be a startling story that has caused the
young man to flee from his home and re-
main in concealment.

Young Garner is charged with forging
a number of deeds, then taking the deeds
to a bank and securing a loan. The money
received from the bank is said to have
been carried away by the young man. The
bank still retaining the forged deeds as se-
curity, but Garner cannot be found.

It is charged by the prosecution that
Garner was greatly in need of money and
that he made a proposition to his father,
who was ill at the time, that if \$150 could
be raised, a valuable piece of property
could be purchased. The money was given
young Garner by his father.

Young Garner then went to the court-
house, so the story goes, and secured a
number of deeds in blank. He filled out
a perfect chain of titles, placing the deeds
on record at the affirmation of every two
or three weeks, beginning early in last
January.

Several months ago Mrs. Henrietta Hig-
gins died, leaving two pieces of property
to her son, naming her husband as ex-
ecutor. It seems that Garner knew of this
circumstance, as he forged the signature
of Mrs. Higgins, the dead woman, to a
deed, which conveyed the property to a
fictitious person whom Garner called
James G. Green.

Another deed was forged conveying the
same property. A third deed was given the
forged signature until the chain, passing
through several links, was closed by leav-
ing the title in the young forger's father.

TWELVE PEOPLE BURNED TO DEATH IN KENTUCKY

Awful Record of Casualties of This Nature That Have Occurred About Louisville During the Last Few Days.

A NUMBER OF CHILDREN ARE AMONG THEM

The Awful Record Began With the Death of the Three Children of Edward Wells, Who Were Cremated, and Ended With Two Men Who Were Roasted in a Barn This Morning.

Louisville, Ky., March 26. Special to The Evening Constitution. Not less than twelve persons have been burned to death in Kentucky in the past ten days. So many casualties of this nature were never known in the same length of time. Tuesday night the three children of Ed Wells, in Harlan county, were cremated in the absence of their parents. Wednesday morning the child of Mrs. Hardley, in Hancock county, just over the

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.

PLANS NECESSARY TO LOOT ONE NEAR LONGVIEW, TEX.

Robbery Was Expected on the Texas and Pacific Train at the Same Place and Armed Guards Go With It.

St. Louis, Mo., March 26.—A special to The Globe-Democrat from Dallas, Tex., says that word has reached that city last night that an attempt was made yesterday morning to rob a train on the Texas, Sabine Valley and Northwestern railroad near Longview.

The robbers tried to derail the train by piling iron on the tracks. The pilot of the locomotive, however, pushed aside the obstruction and the plan miscarried.

Private information was received last night to the effect that an attempt would be made to rob the Texas and Pacific passenger train near Longview last night, caused the company to place on board the train heavily armed guards.

LONG WHILE GETTING OUT

A Splinter Which Has Just Come Out of a Woman's Foot Was There Almost Half a Century.

Columbus, Ga., March 26. Special to The Evening Constitution. After remaining in the foot of a young lady of Phenix City forty-four years, a splinter has just come to light.

When Miss Babe Martin, a lady of that city, was three years of age she had the misfortune to stick a splinter in her foot, just above the heel. All of the splinter was extracted, with the exception of one little fragment, which could not be got out. Miss Martin grew up to be a woman, but the splinter still remained in her foot, causing much pain at times and partially lameness. She has been feeling for some time that the splinter was working its way out, and Wednesday, sure enough, it appeared in sight.

The piece of wood was taken out and was found to be in a state of petrification, after its residence of nearly half a century in a human foot. Needless to say, the lady is glad indeed to get rid of the troublesome splinter. The splinter came out at the point where it entered.

NEGRO DID NOT REVIVE.

In Spite of the Good Treatment Received Death Came Before Consciousness Returned.

Dover, Ga., March 26. Special to The Evening Constitution.

An unknown negro man was found in an unconscious condition by the side of the Central railroad track at this place last Sunday morning by a colored man, who soon notified the citizens of the place and he was picked up and laid beside the road in the shade until evening, when he was placed in a box car in the neighborhood by the name of J. C. Hollingsworth was notified and he procured a house and comfortable bedding for him, and telegraphed for Dr. Smith, of Rockford, who came and did everything possible to have the negro restored to consciousness to explain the manner in which he was hurt, but to no avail, and last night he died at 10:10 p. m.

The only thing about him by which he could be identified was a paper with the name of House Hendrix written on it. The coroner has been notified.

The coroner has been notified.

THE EBBING TIDE OF NERVE FORCE TURNED AND MANLY VIGOR RE-ESTABLISHED.

That marvelous monograph published by the Rans Medical Co., Buffalo, N. Y., "COMPLETE MANHOOD and How to Attain It," tells how to stop all unnatural losses of the system.

It tells how to preserve life's highest function to oldest age.

It tells how to reach the largest measure of manly vigor.

It tells how to stop all unnatural losses of the system.

It tells how to preserve life's highest function to oldest age.

It tells how to reach the largest measure of manly vigor.

It tells how to stop all unnatural losses of the system.

ALL READY FOR WAR

The Sending of Prince Constantine to the Frontier Is the Final Step in Greece's Preparations.

NEW DISPOSAL OF THE FORCES

An Immense Impulse Given to the Making of All Arrangements by the Prince's Arrival.

AMERICAN RESOLUTIONS ARRIVE

Turkish Consuls Leave Their Posts in Thessaly and the Siege Artillery Is Going to the Front—This Augurs an Advance of the Turkish Army.

London, March 26.—The Athens correspondent of The Chronicle declares that the departure of Crown Prince Constantine for Thessaly is of the most serious import.

It can only mean that Greece believes war is probable and declines longer to handicap herself by delaying the final step of preparation.

The prince's arrival on the frontier will mean a new disposal of the forces and will give immense impetus to all the arrangements for the transportation of troops, etc.

TURKS PREPARE THEIR GUNS

The Fortifications at Preveza Will Be Dismantled as the Arms Are Needed Elsewhere.

Athens, March 26.—Advice that have been received here show that the Turks, in accordance with instructions from Constantinople, have begun to dismantle the guns placed by them upon the fortifications at Preveza, on the Turkish side of the Gulf of Arta.

These fortifications were constructed in direct violation of the provisions of the treaty of Berlin and the commander of the Greek fleet, a few days ago, notified the Turkish commander that if the guns were not dismantled, he would bombard the works.

TURKISH CONSULS LEAVE.

The Siege Artillery Is Now Going to the Front—Advance of Turkish Arms Augured.

Salonica, March 26.—The Turkish consuls are leaving their posts in Thessaly and the siege artillery is going to the front.

This augurs an advance of the Turkish army.

EXAMPLE TO THE CRETANS.

The Powers Must Protect the People of the Island from the Horrors of a Civil War.

Canea, March 26.—The foreign admirals yesterday issued a general order to the international re-enforcements exhorting them to set an example to the Cretans, whom the powers have charged them to protect from the horrors of a civil war.

The order concludes: "The enterprise we are embarked upon will be difficult and often painful. We rely upon you to defend the interests of humanity and the honor of our flag."

AMERICAN RESOLUTIONS.

Those Recently Adopted by the Senate in Behalf of the Cretans Arrive in Athens.

Athens, March 26.—The resolutions recently adopted by the senate of the United States expressing sympathy with Greece in her struggle in behalf of the Cretan Christians arrived here today.

ENGLAND WILL ASSENT

If the Neutral Zone Is Not Established She Will Let the Pirates Be Blockaded.

Paris, March 26.—Lord Salisbury, who is here on his way to Cannes, where he will act as minister in attendance upon Queen Victoria, had a conference with M. Sarrault, minister of foreign affairs, today.

It is understood that the two ministers concurred in this view that the proposed blockade of the Piræus, the port of Athens and the port of Volos, Thessaly should be enforced if Greece refused to assent to the establishment of the neutral zone extending one mile on either side of the Greco-Turkish frontier.

FIRE IN ATHENS.

Athens, Ga., March 26. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Yesterday the top floor of the kitchen outbuilding on the lot of Mrs. N. W. Stovall was destroyed by fire. The loss was \$300, which was covered by insurance in the Southern Mutual.

This story was used as a storage room and a number of valuable articles were destroyed, among which was the wedding dress of Mrs. Stovall, worn at her wedding before the war.

LENTEN OBSERVANCE.

Evansville, Ala., March 26. Special to The Evening Constitution.

The movements in the religious realm of this city are in strict keeping with the Lenten season. Merchants here are closing their doors to attend the morning services that are now daily being held at the First Methodist church.

The building is thronged at every meeting and numerous conversions and accessions are being made daily.

A series of revival meetings will begin at the First Baptist church Sunday morning, or as soon as the one day in force closes.

Friday—What is a critic's paper?

Papa—A critic, my son, is a man who writes a review of a book or a play, and then says it is a good one.

Friday—What is a critic's paper?

LOG OF THE MAYFLOWER

MANUSCRIPT IS A HISTORY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONY.

This Valuable Acquisition Will Become the Possession of the State in a Little While and Will Be Carefully Preserved.

Plymouth, Mass., March 26.—It is believed here that the manuscript referred to in the Southern Associated Press cable dispatch as "the log of the Mayflower" is the account of the voyage of the Mayflower written by Governor William Bradford, one of the founders. It was discovered in London in 1846 and previous attempts to rescue it have been unavailing.

The "log of the Mayflower" would relate only to the sailing of the vessel which brought the pilgrims to this country, but might clear up one disputed point as to which Mayflower it was that came to this country, for upon this point neither history nor tradition sheds much light.

The Bradford manuscript has great value and if it is to be placed in the archives of Massachusetts it will be one of the commonwealth's greatest treasures. The manuscript, of which a facsimile is in the Athenæum library, is bound in vellum and on one cover are some half-defaced words, among which the name of Mary Bradford may be made out.

The manuscript is well preserved, bearing hardly a stain. The work is of several hundred pages, and covers the history of the Plymouth colony from 1620 to 1646, with several annotations and additions made in later years. One of the written notes is to the effect that "two persons living of the stock this present year, 1678," while just below is the inscription, "two persons living that came over on the first ship, 1620, the present year, 1680."

In one of the fly leaves it is written that "this book is fit by Gessner William Bradford and given to his son, Mager John Bradford, and by him to his son Mager John Bradford, and by him to his son Mager John Bradford—fit by me, Samuel Bradford—March 20, 1706."

FRANK JOHNSON CONFESSES.

He Tells a Reporter He Committed the Assault—Says the Mob Would Have Lynched Him.

Frank Johnson, the young negro from Franklin county charged with assault, and who was brought to Atlanta, yesterday morning to escape mob violence, as told exclusively in The Evening Constitution yesterday, made a confession to a reporter this morning.

This is the first time that he has acknowledged his guilt. During the trial he pleaded that he was innocent, but the circumstances were against him and the full penalty of the law was given him in such cases.

He will be taken to one of the coal mines today or tomorrow, where he will begin the twenty years of hard labor that he will have to serve.

The negro is intelligent looking and says he can read and write. He told The Evening Constitution that he did not know why he made the assault. "I see didn't think about it at de time."

"Were you afraid that you were going to be lynched on Wednesday night?" was asked him by the reporter.

"Yassah, when I was in de courtroom during de trial I head 'em say if I was dare dat night dey would hang me."

Johnson says the jail was not very strong and that a mob would have got to him easily. On Tuesday night he says he got to thinking about the men hanging him and he looked around to see if he could escape.

He says the only reason he didn't make a dash for liberty the night he spent in the woods is because the sheriff had his pistol in his hand. The negro seems satisfied that he escaped the mob, and accepts his punishment.

BENEFIT ORDER ASSIGNS.

The Order of Equity, of Indianapolis, Goes Under with Large Liabilities.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 26.—The Order of Equity, a benefit association, assigned yesterday. The liabilities are estimated at \$50,000, while the assets are said to be comparatively trifling. The order was established in 1889 and then four councils were organized. Since then the growth has been rapid.

A suit which was brought some months ago by a member seeking to recover benefits alleged to be due him caused a great number of withdrawals. These withdrawals precipitated the assignment.

The order's plan of business was to charge \$2 a year for dues, etc., for an insurance of \$1,000 to be paid up in ten years. At least most of the members claim that their undertaking was that after ten years they were to receive \$1,000, less any sick benefits paid them, for their investment of \$2 per year, or \$20 in all.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONER

Mrs. Sarah Richards' Death Removes One of Three of the Widows of That War.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., March 26.—The death of Mrs. Sarah Richards, of West Milton, Saratoga county, widow, age was eighty-six years, leaves only two widows of soldiers of the American revolution on the pension rolls of the United States.

Mrs. Richards was the last revolutionary pensioner residing in New York state.

LASCELLES SECURED IT.

He Was Working, However, for Captain Coverdale and John Childs, of Rome.

Rome, Ga., March 26. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Captain R. I. Coverdale and Mr. John C. Child will leave in a few days for Fitzgerald, Ga., where they will be engaged in the building of electric light, gas and waterworks.

While it has been currently reported and accepted as a fact that Sidney Lascelles, better known as Lord Beresford, had secured the right, yet the entire truth seems to be that Lascelles secured the contract for Childs & Coverdale.

Beresford became well acquainted with these gentlemen while he was in Rome.

Captain Coverdale built the Rome gas works, and is a splendid man at the business, while Mr. Childs has been superintendent of the works in Rome for years.

Think—Do you think that this country and England will ever carry out the anti-trust laws?

Friday—Do you think that this country and England will ever carry out the anti-trust laws?

Friday—Do you think that this country and England will ever carry out the anti-trust laws?

Friday—Do you think that this country and England will ever carry out the anti-trust laws?

TALK WITH WOLCOTT

The Colorado Senator Who Went Abroad in the Interest of Bimetallism Hopeful.

NATIONS TURNING THAT WAY

Thinks Japan's Recent Action Will Hasten the Restoration of the Equality of the Two Metals.

OTHERS READY TO FOLLOW SUIT

Situation in Japan of World-Wide Interest—If, During the Civil War When Our Money Was Worth Only 50 Cents in Gold, We Had Declared 50 Cents Worth of Gold a Dollar This Country Would Have Taken Similar Action.

Washington, March 26.—Senator Wolcott, who has interested himself so much in international bimetallism, expressed the opinion today that the recent action of Japan in attempting to depreciate silver would hasten international action to restore the equality of the two metals, and made the following statement, giving his reasons for this belief:

"The monetary situation in Japan is not only interesting, but most far-reaching and perhaps not generally understood. The result, which Japan seeks is to make permanent the depreciation of silver in relation to gold, and to preserve this by the advantages which this depreciation naturally gives to Japanese agriculture and Japanese industries, and it is not in any sense an attempt to equalize values. There was a time in the history of the United States when we might have taken a step identical with that which Japan now proposes. If, during the years of our civil war, when our money was worth but 50 per cent of the gold dollar, we had by law declared that henceforth our dollar should be of the value of 50 cents only in gold, our legislation would have been parallel with that which Japan evidently intends. We chose to follow a different path."

LIKE AUSTRIA'S ACTION.

"The action of Japan accords in a measure with that of Austria a few years since, and with the action projected in Russia, with this difference: Austria forced the permanent depreciation of its money measured in gold, to the extent of some 16 per cent. Russia will establish a reduction of about 33 per cent in the value of its rouble, while Japan proposes to permanently depreciate its exchange relative to gold, so as to lower the value of the yen to about 45 cents on the dollar."

"This action of Japan must not be construed as an attempt to establish and maintain a gold standard; it is simply an attempt to preserve the economic advantages which she at present enjoys because of the gold premium which exists in Japan, and at the expense of the great commercial countries of the world, which have heretofore maintained the stability of their coinage as well as their financial integrity."

ALL EYES ON JAPAN.

"Of course, at the present price of silver, measured by gold, the result of the action of Japan would be to drive all its silver out of that country. It is premature, however, to attempt to forecast the full effect of her action in this respect. The course of Japan must, in my opinion, only hasten an agreement between leading commercial nations of the world looking to a settlement of this question upon an international basis."

GIVES A SHIP AND ADVICE.

It Is Understood That Nansen Will Loan His Boat to a Private Expedition to the Far North.

London, March 26.—The Daily News says that Dr. Nansen, the arctic explorer, will lend the Fram, the vessel in which he made his journey to the far north, to a private arctic expedition that will start during the coming summer.

He will also give advice to the members of the expedition. The expedition will be mainly English and its purpose will be meteorological observations and an examination of the arctic currents.

RIGO MUST ANSWER CHARGES

The Scene He Created at the Hotel Terminus Brings Him Into Court.

London, March 26.—Janos Rigo, the Hungarian gypsy musician and his paramour, the princess de Chipray, were summoned before a magistrate this afternoon to answer charges against them in connection with the scene which occurred Tuesday at the Hotel Terminus, when Rigo's wife visited them in order to establish grounds for divorce.

The couple fled shortly afterward, going to Cologne to escape the jurisdiction of French courts.

A BURGLAR CAUGHT.

He Is Charged with Breaking Into the Store of Swift & Harris.

Among the many burglaries which have recently occurred in the city was one at the store of Swift & Harris, on Peachtree street. This morning Patrolman Jolly arrested a negro youth named William Tacey for the burglary of this store. Tacey had in his possession a pawn ticket for a hat, and a call at the pawn-broker's developed the fact that the hat was one which had been stolen from Swift & Harris.

SPAIN'S BAD BLUNDER

Senor Maura, Ex-Minister of the Colonies, Admits the Nation's Great Mistake.

UNWISE TREATMENT OF CUBA

He Believes That Special Concessions Now Would Result in an End of the Revolution on Island.

BLOODY FIGHTING IN PARADIS

The Insurgents Show Great Courage in Attacking a Spanish Fortification There and Also in the Neighborhood of Fort Fiel—American Property Destroyed.

New York, March 26.—A special cable dispatch from Havana to The Sun says: A dispatch from Madrid, by way of Key West, has been received here by the political friends of the Spanish ex-minister of the colonies, Senor Don Antonio Maura, in which news is given of a sensational speech by Senor Maura, in which he made very severe criticisms upon the Spanish cabinet and its colonial policy.

Senor Maura spoke at length of the situation in Cuba, the events that led up to the revolution and the plan of reforms he proposed to the cortes when he was minister of the colonies. He repelled with indignation the charges made against him by the conservatives of Cuba that his plan was one of the causes which precipitated the war.

On the contrary, said Senor Maura, a policy of wise concessions to the Cubans in 1894 would have averted the war; and those Cubans who were conspiring against Spain, in conjunction with Marti, in the United States, had an opportunity to promote an armed conflict only when the country had lost hopes of the fulfillment of such a policy by the government.

Senor Maura added that the cabinet of Senor Canovas obliges the nation to make war in Cuba only in support of a stubborn spirit of resistance to any liberal changes, and that "war for war's sake only" is one of the greatest blunders which can be made by any people. He accuses Senor Canovas of playing a disloyal trick upon Spain and Cuba by publishing a decree of reforms which he had no intention of establishing.

Senor Maura is still of the opinion that genuine and liberal concessions to Cuba will conquer the hearts of the Cuban people and greatly aid to put an end to the revolution; but the conservative party is not capable of achieving this great work. The liberal party, on the other hand, will, if called to office by the queen regent, save Spain from the many misfortunes in which Senor Canovas and his followers have involved her.

SPEECH PRODUCES A STIR.

The speech of Senor Maura is said to have produced a great stir in Spain. In Havana it is much applauded by his friends of the reformist party, though they dare not make any public comment for fear of General Weyler.

The latest news from Matanzas gives additional details of the work of devastation wrought by the Spanish column of Colonel Molina. They have destroyed a great deal of property belonging to American citizens.

Stirring details have been received of the attack made a few days ago by the insurgents on the town of Pareda, in the jurisdiction of Sancti Spiritus. A Spaniard who witnessed the engagement says that the insurgents surrounded the Casariego fort, rushed up close to its walls, thrust their rifles through the port holes and fired repeatedly upon the garrison inside. It was a hard hand fight, both parties often seizing in their hands the weapons of their foes. Nearly all the wounds inflicted were mortal. The Spaniards, although their commander, Captain Huertas, was wounded and disabled, did not yield, because they were protected by the fire of the neighboring Fort Fiel.

Upon observing this, the insurgents attacked Fort Fiel with the same reckless courage, and after a hot struggle succeeded in breaking down a door. Then they entered and killed all the garrison except one soldier, whom they took prisoner. After that they entered the town, burned many houses and ransacked several stores.

The losses on both sides were heavy and both showed the greatest courage, though the position of the Spaniards was more advantageous, as they fought inside the forts.

RECEPTION TO SANGUILLY.

The General Is Made the Recipient of Many Honors in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, March 26.—General Julio Sanguilly was given a reception at the Academy of Music here last evening. General Sanguilly arrived in this city yesterday afternoon and was accompanied by Mrs. Sanguilly, Miss de Armas, Miss Sanguilly and Dr. Lincoln de Zayas.

The party was met at the depot by a committee composed of delegates from many of the local Cuban clubs and their American sympathizers and escorted to their hotel.

In speaking of his future plans General Sanguilly stated that, together with his seventeen-year-old son, he intended to return to Cuba, as he believes he is still capable of doing much to aid in the struggle for the independence of the island.

Tonight the Academy of Music was well filled with an audience of sympathizers. After a musical programme addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Russell Conwell and Dr. de Zayas. Much enthusiasm was manifested.

CUBAN BUDGET.

London, March 26.—A dispatch to The Times from Havana says that the Cuban budget for the ensuing fiscal year places the ordinary expenses at \$21,900,000 and the extra expenses at \$2,600,000.

It is estimated that the revenues will amount to \$23,000,000, but it will probably not exceed \$22,000,000.

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THE AFFAIRS OF CANADA

The Governor General Opens the Dominion Parliament With a Speech.

MANY QUESTIONS BEFORE IT

Bering Sea Claim Now Likely To Be Speedily and Satisfactorily Arranged.

THE TARIFF QUESTION A LIVE ONE

Canada Will Be Worthily Represented at the Queen's Diamond Jubilee in London—Manitoba Question Will Be Adjusted—Finances in the Dominion.

Ottawa, Ont., March 26.—The Dominion parliament was opened at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon by his excellency, the governor general, with a speech from the throne.

His excellency expressed his gratification at the evidences throughout the dominion of loyalty and affection for the queen and the empire in celebrating the diamond jubilee, and announced that arrangements are being made for an effective representation of the dominion in connection with the commemoration of historic occasions in London.

His excellency also hoped that the settlement of the Manitoba school question will put an end to the agitation which has marred the harmony and impeded the development of our country, and will prove the beginning of a new era to be characterized by generous treatment of one another, mutual concessions and reciprocal good will.

Continuing, he said: "A measure will be submitted to you for the revision of the tariff, which, it is believed, will provide the necessary revenue, and while having due regard to the industrial interests will make our fiscal system more satisfactory to the masses of the people. You will be asked to give your support to a bill abolishing the present expensive and unsatisfactory franchise act and adopting for the election of members of the house of commons the franchise of the several provinces."

"The government has determined that the advantages to accrue both to our western producers and the business interests of the whole dominion from the completion of the works for the enlargement of the St. Lawrence canal should no longer be deferred, and has, subject to the approval of parliament, taken the initiative steps for a vigorous prosecution of those works and for the perfecting of the canal system by the close of the year 1908.

"Arrangements have been concluded which if you approve will enable the intercolonial railway system to reach Montreal and thus share in the large traffic entering that city. The many advantages which will flow from this extension of that railway are apparent, and I have no doubt you will gladly approve of the proposal.

"Appreciating the difficulties encountered by our farmers in placing their perishable food products on the English markets in good condition, my government has arranged a complete system of cold storage accommodation at creameries, on railways, at ports and on steamships, by which these products can be preserved at the desired temperature during the whole journey from the point of production to Great Britain. The contracts made for this purpose will be laid before you.

It is desirable that the mind of the people of Canada should be clearly ascertained on the subject of prohibition and a measure enabling the electors to vote upon the question will be submitted for your approval

THE EVENING CONSTITUTION YESTERDAY PUBLISHED 17 EXCLUSIVE BIG LOCAL NEWS STORIES

POLICE NOVELTIES

Military Etiquette To Be Observed by the Police Under the Supervision of Major W. J. Kendrick.

TO EDUCATE AN APPLICANT

Commissioners Will School a Young Man Who Is Wanted on the Force but Can't Read.

AN APPLICANT WHO WAS "FULL"

He Had To "Brace Up" To Face the Board and Took on Too Heavy a Load—Some of the Novel Features in Connection with the Revolution Now Going on in the Police Department.

There are three very remarkable features connected with the revolution now going on in the police department on the eve of the biennial election. They are: The system of military etiquette which is to be established under the supervision of Major W. J. Kendrick, one of the newly-elected commissioners. The election from the station house of one of the new applicants who was too full of corn liquor to be presentable. The education of one of the new applicants who would make one of the best policemen on the force, but has had no educational advantages.

MILITARY ETIQUETTE. This morning 85 of the new applicants who had been selected from the 228 were examined by physicians. Of this number about 25 stand a show to carry a club.

While the examination was going on Major Kendrick was in consultation with Chief Connolly and Captain Slaughter and the new code of military etiquette was under discussion. When the new force is organized all the men will be instructed in military rules and there will be the same etiquette observed between the men and the officers as are known in military circles. While on duty every man will treat his superior officer with all the courtesy that governs the soldier boys.

One of the innovations will be the marching of the patrolmen in the middle of the streets instead of on the sidewalks. **HAD TO "BRACE UP."** During the inspection of the new applicants yesterday afternoon one of them was noticed to be a little too bilious, and he was watched by some of the officers. It was finally discovered that he had taken aboard too much corn juice and he was invited to leave, which he did.

In speaking of the matter this morning the station house keeper said the applicant was not what you might call drunk, but he was not in a proper condition to present himself to the board of police commissioners.

The fellow was excusable, perhaps, on the ground that going before the board was a trying ordeal, and he had to "brace up" for the occasion. **WILL EDUCATE HIM.** Among those who wanted to get on the force was a young man, a fine type of physical manhood, and a man with a most excellent record for sobriety, honesty and bravery. Every commissioner wanted him elected. But it was found that he had been a poor boy and had not had any educational advantages. He could barely read and in this respect was not qualified to be a policeman. His name, as it appeared on the list was J. W. Masburne. "We ought to have Mr. Masburne on the force," said Captain Slaughter. "And all the commissioners thought the same way." "I tell you what we will have you to do," continued Commissioner English, "we will let you go to the night school." "And I will furnish him with the necessary books," said Commissioner Brotherton. This was a new idea, the educating of a man for police duty, and the board wants the best material for patrolmen and they believe that Masburne is the kind of men they are after. He will doubtless begin the education of himself at once.

CHARGED WITH LOBBERY

A White Man Arrested and a Friend, Who Called To See Him, Gets Locked Up.

This afternoon about 1 o'clock Ed Jones, a white man, was arrested on a charge of stealing \$22 from J. E. Hoyle last November. The arrest was made by two police officers and Jones was locked up. The prisoner had been behind the bars but a short while when H. Cain, an other white man, called to see him, stating that Jones was his friend. While Cain was in the station house Hoyle, who was also there, identified him as one of the men who had robbed him, there being three in the gang. Cain was locked up and will have all the time he wants to confer with his friend Jones.

LITERARY CLUB TO MEET.

The Douthett Musical Club will meet at the Young Men's Christian Association tomorrow evening 8 o'clock. The evening will be devoted to the works of Schumann and promises to be very interesting. The programme has been arranged by Mr. Martin Douthett and includes some of the best music that can be had. Mr. Douthett will play several selections on the piano, and Signor Randegger will also take part in the programme. Besides these celebrated musicians Misses Louise Romare and May Kenny will take part. The evening will be most pleasantly spent, and the discussion of the subject for debate will be very lively.

FOR HORSE STEALING.

William Collins and John Johnson, two negroes, were arrested by Sheriff Austin, of Decatur, and Detective Conn this afternoon at 1 o'clock, on a charge of stealing a horse from William Nicholas, a Negro of Peters street, Wednesday night last.

STABBED A COLORED BROTHER.

Lewis Alexander, colored, was given a cell at the police station this afternoon on a charge of stabbing another negro on the 20th instant.

SMALL BLAZE LAST NIGHT.

The fire department was called out last night at 11:20 to a small blaze at the railroad yards on Mitchell street. There was a blaze in a coach, in which the employees of the road slept. It burned all the fixtures in the car and damaged the inside of it. The blaze was extinguished in a few minutes after the alarm was turned in. Box 51 was pulled.

SWAM FOR LIBERTY.

NOVEL EXPERIENCE OF A MOONSHINER IN DAWSON COUNTY.

Successful Raid Which Has an Amusing Side—An Old Offender Makes Good His Escape by Taking to the Water.

Deputy Marshal Sterling Roberts reached Atlanta this morning from one of the biggest and most novel raids which he has made during his several years in the service.

He left Atlanta last Tuesday morning for the scene of operation, accompanied by Deputy Collector E. Meredith and Pressman C. D. Hughes, making the raid Tuesday night.

The still was located on the bank of the Hightower river, in Dawson county, and has been successfully operated for several months, but owing to its peculiar location the officers were not able to direct and reach it before the present time.

In order to reach the still the officers were compelled to climb over twenty stands of beer, as this was the only path accessible to the still which was situated at the bottom of a bluff 200 feet in height and right in the center of a large boulder.

The operators of the place never entered from the path which had been blocked, but rowed to the still in a boat from a point up the river, even taking the fuel to the place in a boat, and operating a boat line between the place and a landing on the opposite side of the river, some distance away, where the whisky was sold to the mountain boys of the surrounding country.

The place was owned by two men, and it is said that not another person was ever allowed to visit it.

When the officers arrived on the scene they found one man at work. He jumped into the river when he saw the officers in front of him, and so jumping pulled Pressman Dennis Hughes, who had tried to get hold of him, in the water after him.

Once in the water Mr. Hughes did not care, and he began to swim after the escaping man. The moonshiner proved the better swimmer of the two, and an exciting race was swam across the river, which was very wide at that point. The moonshiner outswam the officer and reached the bank on the other side several feet in front of him. Pulling himself up his slippery side he began to run for his life, and after chasing the fleeing man for half a mile the officer gave up in despair.

In the meanwhile the other officers destroyed the still, which was of sixty-gallon capacity.

A warrant has been issued for the man and he will be arrested at the first opportunity.

COLUMBUS'S POPULAR CHILD

Lively Interest Being Taken in the Contest and the End Is in Doubt.

Columbus, Ga., March 26. Special to The Evening Constitution.

There is now unique contest on in Columbus, which is exciting much interest among the young folks and the old ones, too, for that matter.

An election has been inaugurated by the ladies of St. Luke's and the First Baptist churches, the issue at stake being which is the most popular child in Columbus. Children of both sexes between three months and three years of age are eligible to enter the contest, in which may have already been announced as candidates by their elder friends. The voter can express his chance for the most popular child early and often, just so he contributes 10 cents to the church fund for each vote.

Next Friday afternoon there will be a grand parade of the candidates on the lawn of the two churches.

The rehearsals of the butterfly fete, which is to be presented here soon, are progressing nicely, and the indications are that this elaborate affair will be a success. It will be presented under the auspices of the Free Kindergarten Association.

The formal opening of the rooms at the Young Men's Club has taken place, with very interesting and appropriate exercises. The club has its rooms in the First Baptist church building. It is very neat apartment and its reading rooms are well supplied. The club already has a large number of members. It is a worthy association and deserves success.

BALL PLAYERS ARRIVE

Seven of the New Columbus Team Are in That City and More Are Coming.

Columbus, Ga., March 26. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Seven of the Columbus ball players have arrived in the city, five getting in today.

They are: Ballentine, catcher; Babbitt, second base; Eagle, center fielder; Bean, pitcher; Sullivan, left fielder; Conniff, pitcher; and Donovan, third base. The players practiced for the first time this afternoon.

BICYCLE TEAM ARRIVES.

Savannah, Ga., March 26. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Four members of the Morgan & Wright racing team, of Chicago, first of the racing brigade to arrive for a season training, reached here this morning.

They are: Will C. Pelet, team manager; Jimmy Michael, "Wonderful" Welsh, "Midget," who holds all middle distances of the world's records; Tom Cooper, holder of four of the six American championships; and "Mottier" Webb, Cooper's trained.

They have come here to train instead of going to California. Eddie Ball and Arthur Gardner will arrive in a few days.

A COMPARISON WHICH SHOWS THE DIFFERENCE IN NEWSPAPERS

All the Seventeen Exclusive News Features of The Evening Constitution Yesterday Were Published in Its First Edition, Which Was for Sale on the Streets at 2:45 O'clock in the Afternoon, Away Ahead of All Its Rivals.

NO OTHER PAPER IN ATLANTA HAD A SINGLE LINE ABOUT THEM

The Evening Constitution Is Redeeming Its Pledges to the Public and Printing All the News That's Fit To Print When It's Fresh and Blooming—The Atlanta Journal, Issued After Dark, Got Some of the Seventeen Scoops as Usual, but by That Time the News Wasn't News—This Isn't a New Thing With Us, but You'll Par-don the Baby's Crowing Just Once.

When The Evening Constitution first made its appearance it was with the promise to the people that it would give the news when it was fresh. It was stated that the paper would be the brightest and best afternoon paper in the south. Since that time The Evening Constitution has devoted itself to redeeming the pledges made the people that it would give the news first and when in its bloom. That the pledges have been redeemed is attested by the wonderful leap to general popularity of the paper and the remarkable growth of its circulation.

From every side comes congratulations and subscriptions. All this is due to the fact that The Evening Constitution has given the news when it was news and it has given the news day after day without making any bluster or extravagant claims. It has been content to quietly demonstrate that The Evening Constitution is here to print the news first and in its brightest shape by simply giving the news and leaving it to the public to decide and compare it with other publications.

It has been an almost everyday occurrence for The Evening Constitution to print two, three and sometimes half a dozen exclusive news stories which other Atlanta evening papers have missed. Yet others claim to give the news and all the news.

As stated The Evening Constitution has almost daily printed important news "scoops" on its competitors, but nothing has been said about them. But when it gets to the point that the paper pretending to be a competitor of The Evening Constitution misses as many as seventeen important local news stories in one day it is time to call attention to the matter that the public may be aware that it is The Evening Constitution which is giving the news first and exclusively.

Think of it! Seventeen scoops in one day! Important news stories, too. And more than that, The Evening Constitution gets on the street first every day. Yesterday it printed as many as seventeen important Atlanta news stories in its first edition, the edition which is sold on the streets at 2:45 o'clock, not one of which were told in the first edition of The Atlanta Journal. It is these editions which first get on the streets, and any comparison between the two papers must be made between the two editions.

News printed one and two hours later in the afternoon or at 5 o'clock is not news, because everybody in the newspaper business can read, and it is easy enough to get stories after they appear in The Evening Constitution's first edition at 2:45 o'clock.

Aside from those seventeen news "scoops" there were many special features and stories printed each day, but which are not classified as general department news stories. It is only the big pieces of important news that is referred to—news that the public wants and news that The Evening Constitution and The Atlanta Journal first edition get on the streets at 3 o'clock. The public buys these editions, and that the public may understand that it is The Evening Constitution which is giving the news first the seventeen stories referred to will be mentioned. Get the two first editions and compare them and see if the statements are not true.

HERE ARE THE SEVENTEEN SCOOPS.

The Evening Journal's first edition yesterday had not a word about the lodgment in the Fulton county jail early yesterday morning of Frank Johnson, the negro brute who assaulted a four-year-old child near Carnesville. The Evening Constitution contained an exclusive column story, giving all the facts.

The Evening Journal did not print a word about the painter, Bonafino, who threw a man down a stairway and cut another in a restaurant shortly afterwards. This was a sensation in police circles. The

Evening Constitution told of it fully and exclusively.

The Evening Journal had not a word about the arrest of J. M. Springer, the Decatur street pawn broker, wanted in connection with the Draper Moore robbery. The Evening Constitution told of it fully and exclusively.

The Evening Journal did not mention the trial of the Bone boys in Judge Candler's court. The Evening Constitution did, and exclusively.

The Evening Journal did not mention the interesting and sensational suit of George Perkins against his father, filed in the city court Wednesday afternoon. The Evening Constitution told of it fully and exclusively.

The Evening Journal had not a word about the settlement of the Brunswick Terminal Company arbitration matter, in which \$45,000 is involved. The Evening Constitution told of it fully and exclusively.

The Evening Journal had not a word about the graduating exercises of the Southern Medical college, to occur Tuesday night. The Evening Constitution gave the full programme exclusively. An important piece of news of interest to many Atlantians.

The Evening Journal had not a word about the return of Governor Atkinson, the chief executive of the state of Georgia, from a trip to Albany. The Evening Constitution told of it exclusively.

The Evening Journal had not a word about the inspection of 308 applicants for places on the Atlanta police force. The Evening Constitution gave the full story exclusively.

The Evening Journal had not a line about the Mable Paige Opera Company judgment. It was told of fully and exclusively in The Evening Constitution.

The Evening Journal had not a line about Will Keys, who whipped two witnesses Wednesday night who had testified against him in the United States court. The Evening Constitution told of it fully and exclusively.

The Evening Journal did not tell its readers that the pretty young typewriter of S. Aaron had filed a complaint against Aaron. The Evening Constitution furnished the news exclusively.

The Evening Constitution published the complete story of the Wilkinson-Wilson litigation, involving \$30,000. Not a word was printed in The Evening Journal.

The Evening Journal had nothing about the third attempt to burn the suburb of Pittsburg. The Evening Constitution gave the story exclusively.

The Evening Journal had nothing of the arrival of twenty jolly school girls from Nashville, whose pretty faces delighted hundreds about the union depot yesterday morning. The Evening Constitution gave the names of all these young ladies exclusively.

The Evening Journal had not a line about the ferocious bulldog attacking little Hall Williams, on Pine street Wednesday afternoon. It was told of in The Evening Constitution exclusively.

The Evening Journal had not a line about Judge Candler sending a witness in the Bone case to jail for contempt of court. The Evening Constitution told the story fully and exclusively.

The Evening Journal had nothing of the departure of Mr. Samuel Spencer and an important interview with him on his visit to Atlanta in connection with the union depot project. The Evening Constitution told the story exclusively.

EASY TO PRINT THEM AFTERWARDS. Of course, our broad street competitor might have had something of these stories in their late afternoon editions, because they were public property after the appearance of the first edition of The Evening Constitution before 3 o'clock, but the stories were not news after that time. They had been told of exclusively in the first edition of The Evening Constitution.

which appeared on the streets before any other paper.

In the second edition of The Evening Constitution the arrest of John M. Ashley, on a serious United States law charge, was told of fully, giving the particulars of the sensational charge against him. In the second edition of The Evening Journal this story was merely mentioned, to the effect that Ashley was being held in the detectives' office at the station house, "on a charge which the detectives did not give out positively." The Evening Constitution told of the issuance of the warrant for Ashley, charging him with sending obscene letters through the mails and giving the full facts in the case.

Yesterday afternoon The Evening Journal printed a story about the arrival in the city Wednesday of Jack Prince, the manager of the bicycle circuit. The story appeared under a scare-head, as if it was an important news story. It was stated in the opening paragraph that Prince "slipped quietly into the city." Wednesday afternoon The Evening Constitution contained an exclusive column story of the arrival of Mr. Prince Wednesday morning, giving a full list of the riders he has signed and the full plan of his circuit. This story appeared in The Evening Constitution twenty-four hours before it was given in The Evening Journal.

The Evening Constitution is here to give the news when it's fresh, when it's news, and the public can depend upon it that its mission will be fulfilled.

Read The Evening Constitution if you want the news when it is fresh, bright and blooming.

FATALLY SHOT THREE MEN

BLOODY WORK OF RIGGS WHILE RESISTING ARREST.

Two of His Victims Already Dead and the Third Mortally Wounded—Great Excitement Prevails.

Louisville, Ky., March 26. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Amos Riggs, a prominent young farmer, shot and killed John and Will Boyd, sheriff and deputy, and mortally wounded Tom Ardeth, who was assisting the officers.

All of them were trying to arrest Riggs, according to report. The tragedy occurred near Flemingsburg and the greatest excitement prevails there.

COLD IN TIFTON.

Thermometer Registers Very Near to Freezing Point—Fruit Has Not Suffered.

Tifton, Ga., March 26. Special to The Evening Constitution.

The thermometer showed a temperature of 49 degrees above zero this morning. A very light frost in some low places.

Captain W. O. Tift says the fruit crops are unimpaired.

ON HIS SECOND TRIAL.

Savannah, Ga., March 26. Special to The Evening Constitution.

In the superior court today Patrick Connor, a young white man, is on trial for the murder of Thomas Monroe, a negro, two years ago last Christmas.

The first trial resulted in a mistrial. P. J. O'Connor represents the defendant.

BERNHARDT WANTS DAMAGES.

N. A. Bernhardt has filed suit against the city of \$10,000 damages, claiming his property on North Boulevard has been damaged by the continuation of a sewer which empties near his place. The suit is filed in the city court by Attorneys P. F. Smith and R. L. O'Kelly.

BURCH CASE WAS SETTLED.

In the case of Mrs. Angelina Burch vs. the Southern railway, it was settled in the second division of the city court yesterday afternoon.

VERDICT FOR THE CITY.

In the case of Alice T. Bridwell vs. the city a verdict was rendered in the city court this afternoon in favor of the city.

Some men are so modest they are always shy in a poker game.

INVITATION TO ALABAMA.

Governor Atkinson is being besieged by parties outside and inside the state to deliver addresses at various places. Among the last received is one from Governor Johnson of Alabama, urging him to deliver an address at the southern chautauque assembly at Talladega, July 10th. It is possible that he may accept the latter as the invitation is so pressing.

SPRINGER CASE GOES OVER

DEFENDANT'S COUNSEL ASKS FOR A CONTINUANCE.

Colonel Jordan Made Motion To Postpone the Case and Judge Candler Set It for the First Thing Monday Morning.

On motion of Colonel Robert J. Jordan, counsel for the defense, the Springer case was continued today until Monday morning.

Pawnbroker Springer is charged with having received the stolen goods taken from the wholesale house of Moore, Draper & Co. The goods are said to have been taken from the house and sent down to the store of Springer, on Decatur street.

The case will come up Monday morning at 8:30 o'clock.

JUST LIKE THE ORIGINAL

A CORBETT-FITZSIMMONS FIGHT DID NOT LACK INTEREST.

The Evening Constitution Gives Exclusive Account of the Great Match from a Special Correspondent.

Lincolnton Ga. March 23 1897 Mr Editor if you will allow me space in your valuable Evening Paper I will write you a few lines on a Corbett and Fitzsimmons fight that we had in our town Saturday evening.

The boys of this place have been reading about the prize fight of Corbett-Fitzsimmons and thought that they would try it and they went into an old hall pulled off their coats put on belts charged ten (10) cts admission and had a good crowd to see them. Henry Brough of this place was called Corbett and William Martin was called Fitz. Corbett in the first round struck Fitz on the head and like to broke his hand, while Fitz was striking Corbett on the head and in the ribs. In the second round Fitz struck Corbett over the head and like to broke his wrist and brought blood from his nose while Corbett's hand was so badly hurt till he could not use it but was punching Fitz in face and ribs with his left in the third round Corbett brought the blood from Fitz nose with his left while Fitz was punching him in the ribs. In the fourth and fifth round they decided that it was a draw both having black eyes big lips bloody nose I think they have enough of Corbett and Fitzsimmons fight.

Mr Editor this is my first attempt if not thrown in the waste basket I will write again. Cleveland Quarles

TRYING TO GET REDUCED RATE

New York Wants the Buyers Who Come to the City To Be Granted Special Rates.

New York, March 26.—Some of the wholesale merchants of New York are endeavoring to secure reduced rates on the railroads for out-of-town merchants who may wish to come to this city for the purchase of goods in the spring and autumn.

Such concessions are often made for the benefit of the western and southern cities, and a committee of New York merchants called upon the board of managers of the joint traffic association on Wednesday to urge that the trunk lines offer similar inducements to buyers to come to this city.

The plan proposed is that an arrangement shall be made whereby at the request of a member of the board of trade and transportation of a merchant's association to be formed, an order shall be issued to railroad agents to sell to specified out-of-town merchants who desire to come to the city to buy goods, tickets at the full rate with a certificate which will entitle the holder to purchase his return ticket at one-third regular rate.

This privilege is asked for a limited period in the spring and autumn in order to give country buyers the chance to make their selections, and it was suggested that the first trial of the plan should be made so that the dates would include the dedication of General Grant's tomb.

The board of managers has taken the matter under advisement.

ROUTINE MATTERS.

The Board of Education Adopts Resolutions on the Death of Mrs. Collier.

The board of education discussed many matters of interest at its session yesterday afternoon.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Anton L. Konts in regard to the death of Mrs. Charles A. Collier. The resolutions expressed regret and asked the board of education to attend the funeral this morning in a body. The resolution was passed unanimously and a copy will be furnished the family.

Mrs. Nellie Peters Black invited the board to attend the exercises of the free kindergarten schools. The invitation was acknowledged and accepted.

The suspension of little Archie Cooper was discussed. The parents of the little boy who was charged with cutting his schoolmate asked that their child be reinstated, but the board referred the matter to a committee, as it was thought wise and expedient to further investigate the circumstances.

It is quite probable that at the next session of the board a resolution will be adopted providing for the half pay of teachers when they are detained at home from their school duties or account of illness.

Routine matters were passed up, after which the board adjourned.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Washington, March 25.—James M. McKim, of North Carolina, is named as United States marshal in the western district of North Carolina; and H. C. Turley, postmaster at Natchez, Miss.

THREE LAWYERS IN A SQUABBLE

Hot Words Were Passed in Judge Landrum's Court.

THE JUDGE A PARTICIPANT

In an Argument Attorney Jones Made Remarks That Judge Manning and J. A. Arnold Took as Personal and Things Were Lively for a Few Minutes.

There came very near being a serious difficulty between three members of the bar in Judge Landrum's court this morning.

Judge Manning, the well-known attorney, and J. A. Arnold, wanted to know if the remarks made in the argument by Attorney R. P. Jones were intended as personal.

The case on trial was the state against W. H. Reeves. The prosecutor was Nellie McKinley, who lives at No. 11 Collins street. She claims that she gave Will Reeves, a well-known white man, \$2 to pay the cost of a case that came up in Judge Fouts's court, and that Reeves used the money on himself without paying the cost.

During the progress of the trial one of the witnesses sat in the courtroom and heard the testimony of the others who preceded him. Attorney Jones didn't like this when he found it out and said that a felony had been compounded and that it was a disgrace and an insult to the bar of this city.

Judge Manning arose from his chair as soon as Mr. Jones had finished his argument and with his face red with anger, said:

"I want to know, sir, if your remarks used in the argument are meant as personal."

At this point Mr. Arnold excitedly arose, and shaking his fingers at Mr. Jones, said: "Do you mean to say that I have compounded a felony?"

Things began to get lively and a fight would certainly have resulted had not Mr. Jones very quietly answered that his remarks were not intended as personal.

Judge Manning suggested to him that he study the law more thoroughly before he accused people of compounding felonies.

The trial soon broke over and Mr. Jones explained what he meant by his remarks. They all shook hands and the case proceeded.

THE OFFICE BOY DOOMED.

To Be Elbowed Out of Doors by the New Girl.

From The Chicago Times-Herald. The rising generation of femininity has been invading fields hitherto regarded as peculiarly those of the boy, just as her elder sister, the new woman, has been adeptly filling positions, situations and professions which were formerly regarded as suitable only for the male sex. The office girl has appeared in Chicago the last few months to take her place beside the army of women stenographers and typewriters.

No one knows exactly who began the "invasion." Perhaps the idea was borrowed from the big department stores, which employ cash girls almost exclusively. A few years ago these stores used to employ boys, and cash girls were seldom seen. But in course of time the cash girls "came more and more popular, until the cash boy is now the exception, while the cash girl is the rule.

Much the same transition is predicted in the ranks of office boys. The old-fashioned office boy, who wears, smokes cigarettes and is impertinent usually, and reads dime novels in a corner or loafs when he is sent on some important errand, is fast disappearing, and it is predicted that in course of time the office girl will

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was

2711 Greater Each Day

On an average in February
than each day in the previous
month, January.

It Is
Growing
All the Time!

ATLANTA, GA., March 26, 1897

BREAKS IN LEGISLATION.

Recently we have seen state legislatures
wrestling with personal and summary
questions, dealing with the facts won by
women and various other matters.

Only the other day, in the Kentucky
legislature, a bill was offered providing a
penalty for the interruption of public
speakers, and it was also proposed to pun-
ish the fellows who throw eggs at an orator.

This sort of thing will not do. It is not
within the proper province and scope of
legislation, and such acts cannot be en-
forced. Such things should be left to public
opinion.

When our women choose high hats they
will wear them, and the combined power of
all the departments of our federal and
state governments will be powerless to
interfere with them.

It is the same way about interrupting
public speakers. No law, and no penalty
can prevent our free and independent
American audiences from interrupting
speakers when they disagree with them.

As we said before, these matters must
be regulated by public opinion, which is
after all, the highest regular law.

LET HIM WRITE OR REWRITE.

The Scotch Presbyterian preachers are
against the Rev. Ian MacLaren because he
is writing some of the most readable
novels of this generation.

In this country we are more tolerant.
Our Presbyterians not only like MacLaren's
stories, but they read the novels of preach-
ers like E. P. Roe and Edward Everett
Hale and never think of trying to drive
them from their pulpits.

The old-fashioned Scotch Presbyterians
are behind the times. They should accept
the Rev. Ian MacLaren and be thankful for
him. If this cannot come about the novel-
ist should retire from the pulpit.

GLADSTONE'S NOBLE WORDS.

Mr. Gladstone has proved his right to the
title of "the grand old man" by his recent
utterances in behalf of Greece.

The great Englishman protests against
the mistaken policy which has led the
civilized governments of Europe to side
with the unscrupulous Turk. He speaks out
against Russia and Germany, and asks
why England should be planned to their
spurns.

He rings upon the selfish and cowardly
combination of the powers and divides his

letter with these many words: "In this
sinister affair, all along under the cover
of the consent of Europe, power and speech
have been the monopoly of the govern-
ments and their organs, while the people
have been shut out. The nations of
Europe are in various stages of training,
but I do not believe that there is a Euro-
pean people whose judgment, could it be
had, would inflict or tolerate punishment
on Greece for the good she has recently
done."

Mr. Gladstone is still a power in the
world and his plea for Christianity and
liberty will produce good results. The
diplomats cannot answer it.

Old man Gladstone does not seem to be
as much of a factor in the civilized world
just now as young man Fitzsimmons.

Judge Candler, in the Hooks case, showed
that he was determined to watch the in-
terests of justice, and at the same time
see that no individual should suffer injus-
tice.

Buck still turns up. He will be pro-
vided for.

In Tennessee, according to a judicial de-
cision, it is bad form for a lawyer to
shed tears in a speech before a jury.

The brightest southern book reviewer is
J. Newton Craig, and his work appears
in the Sunday Morning Constitution.

The movement of the sea island cotton
planters grows in importance, and it is
difficult to see how it can be ignored or
underestimated.

Our policemen should be protected against
desperate characters who carry live al-
ligators in their pockets. If this thing is to
go on, we shall next hear of a criminal
with a tiger concealed in his breeches.

Atlanta is getting to be a metropolitan
city. Men are charged with sending ob-
scene letters to ladies. In the good old
times we had no such cases.

Colonel Buck looms up, but how about
General Longstreet?

It is about time for Atlanta to assert
herself and crush out the frubugs and
all forms of lawlessness.

It seems from recent newspaper devel-
opments that we have a few swindlers in
Atlanta. Is there any city of our size
in the world without a few such crim-
inals?

The entire continent is drawing upon
Georgia for her marble. In the near fu-
ture our quarries will furnish the material
for the finest public buildings in Amer-
ica.

The colored preachers do not agree with
Bishop Turner's recent utterances on the
subject of lynching. They are willing to
trust to the law as administered by their
best friends.

A Very Queer Story

Of Real Life.

Many years ago, when I was a boy, liv-
ing in a southern city, not very far from
Atlanta, I knew a wicked old fellow, a cer-
tain Colonel Tom, who was the scandal of
the town.

The colonel had spent some time in Mex-
ico, and when he returned he brought with
him a beautiful bride who was admired by
all who had the good fortune to catch a
glimpse of her.

Colonel Tom was bald-headed and red-
faced. He was a holy terror in the circles
which he frequented, but his wife was a
charming young woman, with a sweet,
mountain face, and everybody desired to do
something that would bring her happiness
and good fortune.

But there were few opportunities of meet-
ing the lady. Colonel Tom shut her up in
a gloomy brick house with a high wall
inclosing the front yard and garden, and
it was a rare thing for him to take her
out to any public place.

He excused his apparent neglect by say-
ing that his wife did not speak good Eng-
lish and was not devoted to the customs
of her native country.

The servants in the house, however,
talked outside, and they declared that the
young Mexican bride spoke several lan-
guages perfectly, and was very fond of
society. They said that she was very amia-
ble and lovable, and was broken-hearted
because her husband treated her so cruelly.

The pretty Mexican had many valuable
diamonds when she first came to the city,
but Colonel Tom ran with a fast set and his
losses at poker caused him to borrow fre-
quently from his wife's jewel case.

Of course, this was talked about, and
when Mrs. Colonel Tom scolded herself
almost entirely the report gained currency
that her husband was in the habit of beat-
ing her.

People sympathized with her more and
more, and many of the society leaders be-
came so indignant that they hardly recog-
nized the colonel when he spoke to them
on the street.

How to get at the prisoner in the gloomy
brick house, and make life more pleasant
for her, was the question. The wicked old
husband was so vigilant and overbearing,
that it was impossible to do anything with
him.

As the months rolled on his wife wasted
away to a shadow, and it seemed that her
days were numbered.

"One fine morning," like a dried-up old
man landed in the city, and asked a hack
driver to take him to Colonel Tom's resi-
dence.

The stranger spoke Spanish, with only a
few words of broken English, but his
black eyes snapped so eloquently that the
hack driver remarked to a friend that
"he had h-l in him."

He was admitted to Colonel Tom's resi-
dence, and at the expiration of a half hour
the colonel came out and went down town
looking like a whipped cur.

An hour later the visitor drove to the de-
partment with the colonel's wife and her bag-
gage.

Then, the whole story came out. Colonel
Tom had induced his bride to elope with
him, and it was sometime before her fa-
ther found out where she lived and how
she had been treated. He was a very promi-
nent man in Mexico and was not afraid of
either man or devil.

He followed the two to this country, and
his talk to the colonel was so vigorous
that he fled from the house and sought
other quarters until he learned that the
angry old man had carried his daughter
off.

Colonel Tom then sold out and disap-
peared to the great satisfaction of his entire
circle of acquaintances.

I wish that I could tell what became of
his unhappy bride, but I never heard of
her again.

She probably died shortly after returning
home, possibly went into a convent. She
must not be the kind of woman to get a di-
vorce and marry again.

WALLACE PUTNAM REED.

A BLUFF AND A CALL!

The Journal Refuses To Meet The Constitution's
Check for \$1,000.

The following correspondence explains itself, and it is published for the purpose
of pricking a bubble which was floated for the public gaze on the idea that the
people could be misled into belief of false statements by deliberate misrepresenta-
tions of The Constitution.

We call special attention to the fact that The Journal refuses to meet either of
the two propositions advanced in its leading editorial of Wednesday evening, March
17th, tucking its head, ostrich like, under cover of another editorial published a
month ago, when The Evening Constitution was but a month old. It attacked the
statement that the postage payments of The Constitution were greater than that of
all other newspapers, daily and weekly, in Atlanta; and when asked to sustain its
position by a forfeiture of \$500, it entirely ignores the issue—making no reference
whatever to this feature which formed the basis of its editorial of Wednesday.

It will also be especially noticed that on Wednesday it offered to give \$500 to any
charity if The Journal could not prove that it had a larger circulation than the
morning and evening editions of The Constitution. The Constitution deposited a
check for \$500, accepting this offer of The Journal—and The Journal reneged, con-
ceding the tremendous increase in the Evening Constitution's circulation, but claim-
ing it to be due to "the public school ballot contest." Eliminating The Evening
Constitution from the issue, it makes a counter proposition intended to evade its
own issues and to mystify the public, bringing The Morning Constitution into a
controversy in which it has taken no part. It eliminates the circulation of The
Sunday Constitution and proposes a contest on an entirely new proposition which,
if accepted by The Evening Constitution, would be dodged just as has been done in
the case of the two editorial propositions of Wednesday.

In reference to postage paid by The Constitution Postmaster Fox is at liberty to
make public any and all of the payments which have been made by The Constitu-
tion. They speak for themselves and easily demonstrate the fact that The Constitu-
tion pays by far more postage than all of the combined newspaper publications,
daily and weekly in the city of Atlanta.

As stated in Mr. Hemphill's letter to Mr. Cabaniss The Constitution does not
propose to be drawn into a wordy circulation contest. The Journal made two dis-
tinct propositions on Wednesday; on Thursday The Constitution deposited a check
for \$1,000, to be forfeited on the demonstration of either proposition. The reply of
The Journal speaks for itself.

March 25, 1897.—Mr. H. H. Cabaniss, Business Manager The Atlanta Journal.
City—Dear Sir: My attention has been called to an editorial, herewith inclosed,
appearing in your paper of yesterday. This editorial addresses itself to The Con-
stitution's circulation, and in it two propositions are advanced, as follows:

(1) That The Constitution's statement that the postoffice postage receipts
show that The Constitution pays more postage than all the newspapers, daily
or weekly, in Atlanta, is based on sample copies of the weekly edition, through
which its postage bills are made so heavy.

(2) In your own language you say in reference to the circulation of the morn-
ing and evening editions of The Constitution:

"If the postage bills are evidence of circulation, why was The Journal's offer
to give \$500 to charity if it could not prove that its circulation is larger than
that of both editions of The Constitution not accepted?"

Since you manifest an overweening determination to offer a donation to some
charitable institution if both of these propositions cannot be proven, I take occa-
sion to say that no obstacle shall be thrown in the way of your liberality by
The Constitution.

Therefore, on the basis of your own editorial, as herewith attached, we beg to
inform you that a check for \$1,000 has been placed in the hands of Mr. Paul Ro-
mare, of the Atlanta National Bank, (or it will be placed in the hands of the pre-
sident of any Atlanta bank if you prefer.)

This check is made payable to the order of any Atlanta charitable association
on the basis of \$500 on each of the above propositions of your own making, it be-
ing understood that if you do not prove your two propositions above made, you
will forfeit to said charitable institution \$500 on each.

In this connection you will pardon me for saying that it is not our purpose
to enter a lengthy circulation controversy. We will accordingly entertain no
counter proposition intended to entangle the situation, mystify the public or evade
the issue on either of the two direct propositions as above made.

If The Constitution cannot satisfy you, or any committee that can be named,
consisting of reputable business men of Atlanta, that each of the two propo-
sitions is false, we will cheerfully forfeit the check for \$1,000 above mentioned.

Accepting your own proposition, therefore, The Constitution is prepared to prove:

(1) That its postage payments to the government on actually paid up, bona
fide subscriptions, exclusive of exchanges, is greater than that paid by all other
newspapers in Atlanta, daily or weekly. On the failure to demonstrate this to your
satisfaction we offer to forfeit \$500.

(2) That the circulation of The Journal is not as you say, "larger than that
of both editions (morning and evening) of The Constitution." On this we accept
your proposition and will give \$500 to any charity you name if you can prove this
statement.

As stated above, this must not be considered as the beginning of a circulation
controversy. Your editorial is plainly written and it speaks for itself. The propo-
sitions enunciated are clear and unmistakable. You either mean what you say
or you do not. If you do, please deposit with Mr. Romare a check for \$500 on
each proposition and notify us accordingly. If you do not, no further corre-
spondence is necessary, for, having specifically named your proposition in your
issue of yesterday, we are prepared to accept your offer or end the controversy
with this. Yours very truly,

W. A. HEMPHILL,
Business Manager, The Constitution.

THE JOURNAL'S EDITORIAL.

In Which It Makes Two Distinct Bluffs on Which It Is Called.

Following is the editorial above referred to, it being the leading
editorial of The Journal of Wednesday evening, March 24th:

"The annual 'postage paid' bluff of The Atlanta Constitution appeared in the
columns of that paper this morning. It is the custom of our Alabama street
neighbor during one week of the early spring of each year to send out hundreds
of thousands of sample copies of its weekly edition. Then the certificate of the
postmaster is obtained to show the amount of the bill for postage.

"We suggest that our neighbor come down to a showing on bona fide daily cir-
culation. The actual circulation of The Journal for last week, taking each day
separately, was as follows:

March 15	21,400	March 19	21,800
March 16	21,400	March 20	22,200
March 17	21,400	March 21	22,200
March 18	21,400	March 22	22,200
Average per day		21,800	

"These figures can be easily verified on examination of The Journal's cir-
culation books, which are open for to any one who may desire to inspect them.
Or, what may be an even more satisfactory method, The Journal's press
room is open all day long every day in the year and anybody is welcome to visit
it, examine the automatic register on the press, which counts the papers as
they are printed, and note the number of copies delivered by the city carriers
and the number sent through the mails.

"Will our morning neighbor make a similar offer?
"If the postage bills are evidence of circulation, why was The Journal's offer to
give \$500 to charity if it could not prove that its circulation is larger than that of
both editions of The Constitution not accepted?"

THE JOURNAL SQUIRMS OUT.

Atlanta, Ga., March 25, 1897.—Mr. W. A. Hemphill, Business Manager The
Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.: My Dear Sir: Permit me to acknowledge receipt of
your letter with copy of editorial from yesterday's Journal, inclosed.

The issue between us is one of circulation. The editorial had reference to the
offer made by The Journal on February 13th, which was as follows:

The Journal will give to charity:
1. \$500 if The Journal's out-of-town bona fide circulation is not greater than
that of The Evening Constitution.
2. \$500 if The Journal's total bona fide circulation is not at least 5,000 greater
than that of The Evening Constitution.
3. \$500 if The Journal's total bona fide circulation is not at least 4,000 in the
city of Atlanta.
4. \$500 if The Journal's total bona fide circulation is not greater than the combined
circulation of The Morning Constitution and The Evening Constitution.

This offer was made more than thirty days ago. You have waited over a
month to answer. During this month you have been conducting a public school
not content to answer your neighbor's proposition, but have been resorting to
school children to raise money to buy your afternoon paper in quantities, not for
the purpose of reading it, but solely to clip the coupons. We renew the offer of
February 13th, with the distinct understanding that you eliminate the padding
which this contest has temporarily given to your afternoon paper.

Least, however, your inability to dispense with this padding will prevent a
comparison between the circulation of The Journal and that of both your papers
combined. We make you this distinct proposition which can be carried out at once:

Let The Journal and Constitution each deposit a check for \$500 with Mr. Ro-
mare. Let the daily circulation of The Morning Constitution and that of The
Journal be compared and if The Journal has not a larger circulation during each
of the six days of the week than The Morning Constitution Mr. Romare will de-
liver The Journal's check to the Associated Charities of Atlanta. If The Journal
has a larger circulation each day during the six days of the week than The Morn-
ing Constitution then the check of The Constitution shall be delivered to the As-
sociated Charities of Atlanta. Yours very truly,

H. H. CABANISS,
Business Manager, The Journal.

GOOD AFTERNOON, COLONEL WEST.



COLONEL ANDREW J. WEST.

The grasp which Colonel West has
on the building in this picture is the
artist's way of illustrating his hold on
the real estate interests of Atlanta. If
he had put red mud on the colonel's
boots it would have been better, but no
one who knows Colonel West will need
to be reminded of his profession. He
knows all about Atlanta real estate and
can locate off-hand any pebble bigger
than an egg between West End and
Piedmont park. He also knows all
about military affairs and other things,
including the newspaper business. One
time he was shipwrecked off the Jer-
sey coast and when he got ashore he
hurried into a Philadelphia newspaper
office with a report of the disaster. The
result was that Atlanta real estate
held firm. When the colonel was four
years old his father was murdered at
Vera Cruz, Mexico, and as a little boy he
had to shift for himself. He grew to
sturdy manhood, became as good and
brave a soldier as there was in the con-
federate army and as a member of
Troup Light Guards, Company E, of the
Forty-first Georgia regiment, he won
his spurs in many a hot encounter.
Governor Gordon made him a member
of his staff and Governor Northen ap-
pointed him quartermaster general of
the state. He filled the position with
such conspicuous fidelity that Governor
Atkinson reappointed him. He has been
too busy to go to congress.

Constitutional
Amendments.

A WINDY DAY.

As I went out for a stroll today
I found that the winds were all at play.
They broke up the usual street corner
chats,
For the people were mostly chasing their
hats.

Except a young maiden, of medium size,
With a quart of coal dust in her beauti-
ful eyes,
Who was waiting for buckshot, in deep
distress.

To sew in the hem of her new spring
dress.
I met with the judge, who, with air se-
date,
Was making his way to the court, but fate
Took a hand in the case, and a sudden
gust

Tumbled his beaver down in the dust.
He grabbed for it quickly, away it spun,
And two or three bootblacks joined the
fun.

They stopped it at length in a nice muddy
place,
And he swore himself, mentally, red in
the face.

I saw the new parson start down the
street.
With a smile on his lips most ineffably
sweet;
His breeches were creased and his coat
was sleek,
And his shirt was so white that it made
me feel weak.

Around the corner the March wind sped,
And it blew his coattail quite over his
head.
Just then a shutter blew down with a
slam
That drowned an expression that sounded
like "damn!"

A handsome new woman came sweeping by
With a look on her face of "conquer or
die."
With an agonized air she clung to her
gown,
And walked pigeon-toed in keeping it
down.

The wind swept on at a terrible pace
And jammed her hat down over her face,
She set one foot plump into a hole
And ran right into a telephone pole.

I offered to help her out of the scrape,
And plucked at her hat and pulled at her
cape,
But she turned on me, this masculine dame,
And seemed to think that I was to blame;
She patted my nose and twisted my ear
Till I took to my heels, in anguish and
fear.

And the gamins looked on and chortled
with glee,
As she stood there shaking her fist at me!
Montgomery M. Folson.

SOME CYCLONIC STORIES.

"There used to be an old woman in
Stewart county," remarked Tip Harrison,
glancing benevolently over his spectacles
on the assembled crowd, "who boasted that
she had 'a pair of stockings twenty
years in service.' When asked how
she managed to make them last so long she
replied that she knit new legs for them in
summer and new feet for them in winter,
consequently there was no wear out to them."

"Just was remarkable," said Judge Sam
Maddox, of Dalton, who had come all the
way down to Atlanta to swap a new choice
story with Mark Hardin.

"Another remarkable statement that she
made was that she had always ad-
mired a man who was then seventy years old
that when she lived through the month of
August, she always lived through the
balance of the year."

"Strange coincidence," remarked Sam.
"It looks as if she would have dreaded
March, the cyclone month, more than Au-
gust," observed Mark.

"Speaking of cyclones," put in a by-
stander, "it is funny that over here at
Midland City in Alabama, two church
houses have been blown down three times
in succession by cyclones, and a little old
speak-easy barroom, right in the center of
town, has never had a shingle blown off."

"The barroom was built more substan-
tially than the churches," put in Mark.
"For you see it was made to hold stronger
spirits than the churches contained."

"Speaking of cyclones," said Sam, lead-
ing off, "the one that passed over Bald
mountain, in Pickens county, several years
ago blew the twist out of the worst of a
moonshine still, drove the straightened
pipe into the side of a hill and tapped a
subterranean stream, and ever since that
the moon has been coming from mid-
dle of the water, which pre-

SHOULD THE COTTON
CROP BE RESTRICTED

Prof. James B. Hunnicutt, who Occupies the Chair of
Agriculture at the State University, Says That
It Ought To . . . and Believes
That It Will Be.

Editor Evening Constitution:

Shall we reduce the acreage in cotton?
This question is just now receiving a great amount of thought and discussion.
We read with interest and profit the several articles in The Constitution, particu-
larly the editorial in the issue of the 13th. That editorial is full of good hard
sense arguments. With your permission I propose to offer some thoughts upon
this all-important theme.

Let us look into the situation and see if it is desirable to decrease
the acreage, and if not, let us further see if it can be done and how.
We would all be glad to see the price of cotton go up. The state-
ment is constantly made that reduction of acreage will be followed by a rise in
price. This, as shown in your editorial, is not at all certain.

In fact, the acreage does not always determine the size of the crop. When we
plant the largest crop we sometimes get the smallest yield. We know so little
about the real nature of the cotton plant, its laws of growth, development and
maturity that the yield from any given area is exceedingly doubtful.

The largest crop ever produced grew in spite of what we considered the most
adverse seasons through the entire spring and summer. Again we have never
tried to produce a small crop, but have uniformly done our best to grow all we
could. When we grow a smaller crop it is from our ignorance, not our intention.

OUR COTTON ADVANTAGES.

Again we have the soil and climate best suited to the growth of cotton of any
yet known. Shall we fight providence or disregard our opportunity? The lower
the price the more sales each individual farmer needs. I have heard and read a
great deal about "over-production," but I am yet to find the individual farmer
who overproduces.

Cotton is our chief money crop and from this standpoint we could not afford
to reduce the acreage. But cotton is not

WANT DYKES REMOVED

Mr. C. W. James Files Bill of Charges Against the Man Who Whipped His Boy.

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE

Circumstances Relating to the Attempted Assault Will Be Looked Into.

ENTIRE MATTER WAS REFERRED

Professor Dykes Claims Justification in What He Did—Harvey James, the Suspended Pupil, Has Not Yet Been Reinstated—Question Was Discussed by the Board Yesterday.

The board of education has been asked to remove Professor W. F. Dykes from the Boys' High school.

Sensational developments came yesterday afternoon at the regular session of the board when Attorney R. B. Blackburn, representing Mr. C. W. James, filed his petition with the president of the board.

Mr. C. W. James is the father of young Harvey James, the pupil who was suspended by Professor Dykes on the charge of attempting to use a dirk while corporal punishment was being administered.

The petition did not ask for the reinstatement of the young man, as had been expected, but simply requested the board of education to remove the professor. The petition, after considerable discussion, was referred to the grievance committee with instructions to investigate the circumstances and report back to the board at its next regular session.

The petition of Mr. James, as presented by Mr. R. B. Blackburn, is, in full, as follows: "The petition of C. W. James shows that he is the parent of Harvey James, a pupil in the public schools of Atlanta.

"That on the 15th day of March, 1897, the superintendent passed an order suspending Harvey James indefinitely from participating in the exercises of the Boys' High school, a branch of the educational department of the city of Atlanta; said suspension being predicated on an alleged violation of rule No. 61 of rules for the government of the public schools of the city of Atlanta.

"That he, as the parent of Harvey James, the scholar named in said order of suspension, enters a plea of not guilty to the charges preferred and demands an investigation of the charges made by your honorable board at such time and place as may be designated by the proper authority.

"Petitioner shows, further, that the said scholar and child, to-wit, Harvey James, has been subjected to a most cruel and unauthorized treatment at the hands of Professor W. F. Dykes, the teacher in the Boys' High school of the city of Atlanta, in that on or about the 15th day of March, 1897, the teacher aforesaid did whip, beat and otherwise mistreat the said Harvey James by striking him, the said Harvey James, with his closed fists and with weapons totally unfit for the chastisement of a child of his tender years.

"That said Professor Dykes did, on said date, whip and in all beat him two or more times, and not content with the unlawful and inhuman treatment of the said Harvey James, did, on the afternoon of said date, invite his said son into a private room connected with said school and then and there challenge him to engage in a hand-to-hand combat with him, the said Professor Dykes, stating at the time that he (the professor) intended to thrash the said James for some alleged misbehavior on the part of him, the said James. That after making known to said James his intention in and about the premises the said professor, Mr. Dykes, the teacher aforesaid, did attack the said Harvey James and did then and there choke and otherwise mistreat and abuse him in a manner totally lacking in humanity and altogether brutal in the character and nature of the attack.

"That the said last named attack on the part of the said named Professor Dykes was unwarranted in law and contrary to and unsupported by the rules of your honorable board and totally unbefitting the conduct of a professor or a teacher and at express variance to all rules of manly conduct and gentle bearing, and inflicting upon his son punishment which was wholly disproportionate to the offense charged and against the rules of justice and fair play.

"That upon he, as a citizen of the city of Atlanta, and father of the said Harvey James, the pupil aforesaid, demands at your hands:

"First, That after a full and impartial hearing of all the matters herein set out that the order suspending Harvey James be revoked and that he be reinstated to full scholarship in said 'Boys' High school' without prejudice.

"Second, That the said Professor Dykes, the teacher aforesaid, be removed from his charge and dismissed from office, and for such other and further relief, as under the facts herein produced, he may be in justice entitled to. R. B. BLACKBURN, Attorney for C. W. James, petitioner."

Professor Dykes has only discharged his duty as an employee of the board of education and what he did he claims was in the interest of the discipline of the schools and for his own personal protection in regard to the attempted attack which he says was made upon him by Harvey James.

The grievance committee will make a rigid investigation of the trouble, and will doubtless make quite a lengthy report back to the board of education.

In the PATHWAY
of the Expectant Mother dangers lurk, and should be avoided.
"Mother's Friend"
so prepares the system for the change taking place that the final hour is robbed of all danger. It insures safety to the life of both mother and child, and makes child-birth easy and recovery more rapid.
"Mother's Friend" is the greatest remedy ever put on the market, and all our customers praise it highly.
W. R. KINS & CO., Whitehall, Tex.
Sent by Mail on receipt of price, \$1 PER BOTTLE.
Look To Expectant Mothers' Suffering Free.
THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

BANK DOORS ARE CLOSED

Fidelity Trust and Banking Company Is in the Hands of Temporary Receiver.

ITS INSOLVENCY IS CHARGED

Petition of Two Stockholders Was Filed Late Last Night with the Judge.

RECEIVER NAMED THIS MORNING

Judge Lumpkin Appointed Mr. J. L. Logan To Take Charge of the Bank's Assets and Wind Up the Business Subject to the Further Orders of the Court—What the Petition Alleges.

The Fidelity Trust and Banking Company is in the hands of a temporary receiver.

This morning at 9 o'clock Judge Lumpkin appointed Mr. J. L. Logan to take charge of the bank and collect its assets under an order of the superior court.

The petition upon which the receiver was appointed was presented to Judge Lumpkin last night by Attorneys Anderson, Felder & Davis, representing Sampson Booth and William Snyder, two depositors, claiming to be interested in the bank to the extent of \$400.

The Fidelity Trust and Banking Company has been in business several years. It was organized in the Kiser building, Hiram L. Middlebrooks was cashier of the bank at this time, and it was while he held this connection with the bank that he was charged with embezzlement.

The bank was reorganized afterward and moved its offices to the corner of Alabama and Pryor streets, where it has since continued a savings department, all the departments being subject to demand.

The directors of the bank are W. B. Kiser, A. L. Holbrook, G. O. Roy, G. A. Howell, S. A. Coker and D. H. Livemore. The officers are D. H. Livemore, president, and S. A. Coker, cashier. Coker recently resigned.

The petition filed last night stated that the bank was insolvent and could not pay its depositors; that the rent was due for the offices and could not be paid, and that distress warrants were likely to be sued out at any time; that the depositors were rapidly withdrawing and that the bank had but \$100 in cash.

Mr. D. H. Livemore is president of the bank and Mr. S. A. Coker is cashier. There is no vice president or other active officers other than those named above. Among the stockholders in the bank are the M. C. Kiser estate, John M. Green, W. R. Draper, G. O. Roy, A. L. Holbrook, Charles Rountree, T. D. Dodd, Samuel Young and D. H. Livemore.

PRESIDENT LIVEMORE TALKS.
President D. H. Livemore was seen this morning by representative of The Evening Constitution. He gave the following statement:

"I think the receivership is the only proper step that could be taken. I have been putting up my individual money to keep the bank going, and I do not think it is right that I should continue to do this. I am interested to the extent of fifty shares."

"When I took charge of the bank I found it in a miserable condition. There were many bad debts and papers which were worthless. I have not made any bad loans, but have been working all the time to get the condition of the bank into better shape. When I took charge the other officers misrepresented matters to me, and I supposed the bank was in good condition. I have since found that I have been imposed upon and that the bank was in the worst possible shape at that time.

"We have now on deposit about \$15,000, which is subject to withdrawal upon demand. All sums under \$200 are withdrawable upon two weeks' notice, and amounts above that can be withdrawn provided one week notice is given for each additional \$100.

WILL PAY DEPOSITORS.
"I think the depositors will be paid in full. We have security in both real estate and collateral for most of the liabilities. The stockholders will not be paid anything. Their loss will be total. That is the way the situation is at present. By the court's interference it is possible that we may be able to do more than the present seems to indicate."

Cashier Coker resigned a few days ago, but his resignation has not been acted upon as yet.

The bank's doors were closed to business this morning, and its business will be conducted by the court until the permanent receiver can be acted upon.

It is said the defunct Home bank and Hiram Middlebrooks owe the bank \$25,000.

CASTELL'S FAMILY ATTACKED.
Prisoner in the Jail Receives Sad News of His Family.
J. M. Castell, a prisoner in the jail, received news from home yesterday to the effect that a mob had shot down his wife and daughter and that they were lying between life and death.

Castell is being held on a warrant in the United States court, sworn out against him for moonshining, and of course could not be released.

It is reported that the people near the place of the shooting are highly wrought up over the affair, and that if the men who did the shooting can be caught there will be serious trouble, and a double lynching may ensue.

VOLCANO BECOMES ACTIVE
Colima, Near Guadalajara, Mexico, Is Said To Be in a State of Eruption.

Guadalajara, Mexico, March 25.—Persons arriving here from Colima say that the Colima volcano, near that city, is now in a state of active eruption and that the slope in the valley at the foot of the mountain have been destroyed.

No lives have been lost.

BIG ESTATE IN COURT

Fortune of \$60,000 Will Be Contested by the Widow of the Late John Gunn.

THE NEW LAW IS INVOLVED

A Wide Difference Between Georgia and North Dakota Laws Upon the Subject.

GUNN'S SISTER FILES A CLAIM

Interesting Litigation Has Been inaugurated in the Fulton County Ordinary Which Promises To Be Hotly Contested and Long Continued.

The widow of the late John Gunn and the only sister of the dead man are contesting for the fortune which was left at the latter's death.

The estate is valued at \$40,000 in cash, which is on deposit in the Capital City bank and the Maddox-Rucker Banking Company, and there is in addition to this amount property in North Dakota estimated to be worth \$20,000.

Mr. John Gunn came to Atlanta several months ago from North Dakota, where he had been a citizen for many years and where he was married. About a month ago he was seized with sudden illness and his death occurred in the Jackson hotel.

Under the laws of North Dakota, when a person dies leaving an estate, the first \$5,000 is given to his wife and the remainder is equally divided among his wife and his brothers and sisters. The laws in Georgia are entirely different, and it is upon the locality of Mr. Gunn's residence that the issue is now being made in the court of the ordinary of Fulton county.

Mr. Gunn, at the time of his death, had a living sister, Mrs. Moore, who resides in North Carolina. Under the North Dakota laws, Mrs. Gunn would receive \$5,000 of her husband's estate, and the remainder, which probably amounts to \$35,000, would be equally divided between the widow and Mrs. Moore.

Mrs. Gunn has employed Messrs. King & Anderson to fight the claim of Mrs. Moore, which will be based upon the contention that Mr. Gunn was a resident of North Dakota at the time of his death, and that he was only on a visit to Georgia.

If Mrs. Gunn succeeds in establishing that Georgia was the residence of her husband at the time of his death she will receive the entire fortune of \$35,000. Should Mrs. Moore succeed in establishing her claim she would be entitled under the North Dakota laws to more than \$25,000. Mrs. Moore has employed Messrs. Albert & Hughes to represent her in the litigation which has been instituted in the court of ordinary.

She says she can establish the fact that Mr. Gunn was a bona fide resident of North Dakota and that he was simply on a visit to Atlanta. This contention will, of course, be fought by King & Anderson, who represent Mrs. Gunn.

The case is probably the first of its kind that has ever been brought into the Georgia courts, and on account of the prominence of the parties concerned and the large amount at stake, will be watched with much interest until the end is reached.

FUNERAL OF MRS. COLLIER.
The Remains of the Mayor's Wife Were Laid To Rest This Morning.

At 10 o'clock this morning the last sad rites were performed that consigned all that was mortal of Mrs. Charles Collier to the grave.

The funeral ceremony occurred in the First Methodist church, Rev. Dr. I. B. Hopkins officiating.

The gentle spirit that has passed to its reward was spoken of in tender words, and few dry eyes in the gathering of sorrow-stricken friends looked upon the flower-covered casket as it reposed in front of the altar.

The pall-bearers were Messrs. E. P. Chamberlin, Marshall J. Clarke, Joseph F. Burke, Hoke Smith, E. C. Peters, Jacob Haak, H. W. Palmer, W. H. Patterson, C. E. Harman, J. L. Harrison, Joseph Thompson, H. H. Cabaniss.

The choir, with Mr. Robbins, sang the favorite hymn of Mrs. Collier. The choir selected for the occasion was Miss Kinney, Mrs. Sheridan, Mr. Alex Smith and Mr. Barnes.

After the services at the church the body was carried to Oakland, followed by a long procession of sorrowing friends, and laid to rest beneath a wealth of fragrant blossoms.

DOWN IN COLUMBIA.
Colonel Nesbitt Returns from the Home of the Populists.

Colonel R. T. Nesbitt has returned from a very pleasant trip to Columbia county where he addressed the farmers at Appling, the county site, Wednesday. Judge Hart, who was holding court at the time, generously adjourned so as to give the farmer an opportunity to hear the commissioner of agriculture discuss farm topics.

The crowd was very attentive and Colonel Nesbitt was introduced by his former opponent, Hon. James Barrett, of Augusta, and to his speech he gave the farmers of that section some wholesome advice on matters of interest to the agricultural classes just now. Colonel Nesbitt says that he found the farmers progressing very nicely with their work in that section.

New Goods.
Arriving every day; special values in every department to close out remnants and broken lots.

Our Buyers.
Have been in the eastern markets for the past two weeks, and it is needless to say that attractive values in all the latest things will greet your presence at this store.

O. T. Store Sells Cheaper Than Any Other But For Cash Only.

Model Paper Patterns 15c each.

Taylor's, 240 MARIETTA ST.

ARTILLERY SUSPENDED

Twenty-Six Members of Atlanta Artillery Are Now Off Duty Until Court Martial.

ORDERED BY THE GOVERNOR

A List of the Men Under Charges of Insubordination and Disobedience.

FIRST TIME THE LIST IS PRINTED

The Company Is Scattered All Over the City and Much Trouble Is Experienced in Getting the Names, but The Evening Constitution Prints the List Exclusively.

Yesterday afternoon an order was issued from the governor's office suspending twenty-six members of the Atlanta Artillery from further service under the state until the charges against them can be investigated by the court martial called for April 5th.

After much difficulty in getting them, on account of the manner in which the members of the battery are scattered over the city, The Evening Constitution is able to present a list of twenty-six out of the twenty-nine who are reported as having received notice. This is the first and only time that the list has been printed.

If the other three have been served there is no record of it, and it is presumed that their summonses have been withheld for some reason known only to the military authorities, who decline to give any information on the subject.

Following is the list of officers and privates:

Sergeant Guy Thurman.
Sergeant Max Thebaud.
Corporal H. G. McCord.
Corporal T. H. James.

Privates: Cliff Thebaud, L. Kendrick, W. A. Ganges, Lester Hyatt, Charles Kendrick, J. M. Fulker, J. M. Moncrief, W. W. Dudley, J. L. Harrison, J. M. Ebbert, F. B. Ebbert, W. J. White, C. A. Smith, W. O. Bowden, J. E. Bowden, W. A. Hootten, C. E. Jarrold, J. E. Stevens, W. L. Wall, A. M. Fleming, J. F. Stewart and J. H. Hanna.

LAST SERVED YESTERDAY.
The last member of the company who has been served was given his copy yesterday morning from the office of the judge advocate, and as the suspension followed in the afternoon, it is presumed that there will be no more summonses served.

There is quite a lot of talk among the members of the company as to why only twenty-six out of the thirty-three have been summoned, as the men who are to be tried by the court martial claim that the others were equally culpable and that if they are liable to be tried on the charges and specifications furnished, the others are also.

It is pretty well agreed that Captain Kempton has also been summoned to appear before the court martial for an investigation of the original charges brought against him by the members of his company, as witnesses have been summoned before the judge advocate and evidence has been procured bearing on his side of the case.

BRIGHT PUPILS THESE.
A Splendid Showing Is Made in the Girls' Night School Examination.

The Girls' Night school has held an examination, and the result shows the most wonderful application on the part of the pupils who are struggling so hard to get an education under great difficulties.

The examination was held Monday night, Mrs. Fms. of the first grade of the Crew street school, examined the first grade of the night school, and the lowest average of sixteen scholars was 75, and six of the young girls made an average of 90.

Out of the entire school of nearly fifty girls, the lowest average in arithmetic was 52.

The examination clearly indicates the manner in which all the girls are applying themselves and shows how earnest they are in their efforts to secure an education.

Mrs. Gresham, the teacher in charge, is justly proud of the splendid work which is being done.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.
Herschel Maddox Taken to Milton County by a Sheriff This Morning.

This morning at 8 o'clock Herschel Maddox, a young man who clerked for his brother at No. 124 Peachtree street, was taken to Milton county by Sheriff J. P. Spears.

Maddox was arrested last night by Patrolmen Crim and Hoff on a warrant charging him with seduction. The warrant was sworn out in Milton county by Rev. J. H. Johnson. The young woman in the case lives in Milton county. Maddox refused to make any statement for publication. He is very prominently connected in the city. His friends believe he will come out all right.

DEATH OF MISS WALSH.
She Passed Away at the Home of Her Parents Last Night.

Miss Gertrude Walsh died of paralysis at the residence of her parents, No. 67 East Mitchell street, last night at 10:30 o'clock. She was a graduate of the School of the Immaculate Conception, and a very bright and attractive young lady.

She was the daughter of Mr. James Walsh, of this city, and was eighteen years of age.

She was a beautiful young lady and was beloved by a host of friends in the city, who will mourn her death.

She was sick for three months before her death, suffering with paralysis until the end came last night.

The funeral took place this morning at 10 o'clock at the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

THE POCKET KINOSCOPE.
The pocket Kinoscope reproduces as it appears the scenes of the most famous and interesting events of the past.

Complete list, ready March 25th; order early. Price 50c. Sent by mail. Write to: The Pocket Kinoscope, 240 MARIETTA ST.

DECISION IS OPERATIVE

If Traffic Associations Continue Operations They Are in Contempt of Court.

OFFICIALS SUBJECT TO ARREST

Mr. Alex King Is Back from an Important Trip to Norfolk and Washington.

HE HEARD THE OPINION DELIVERED

Justice Peckham Was Firm in the Stand Which He Took—The Dissenting Justices Were Equally Firm. Something of the Effect in a Local Way.

Mr. Alex King returned to Atlanta this morning from a professional visit to Norfolk and Washington. Mr. King went to Norfolk to represent the Seaboard Air-Line in the famous case of the Baltimore and Ohio.

It will be remembered that two Baltimore companies which were holders of the bonds of the roads which engaged in the rate war last fall enjoined the roads from cutting and a temporary restraining order was issued by the United States court judge for the Eastern district of Virginia.

The case was set for hearing two weeks ago before Judge Hughes at Norfolk and Mr. King's trip there was for the purpose of presenting the Seaboard's side of the litigation to the courts.

The case occupied several days and after the arguments were concluded Judge Hughes announced that he would take the case under advisement and render his decision at a later date.

The motion is to dissolve the injunction as under the restraining order which is now hanging over them they cannot make any material changes in rates without a contempt, hence they wish to rid themselves of this.

The recent decision of the supreme court of the United States regarding traffic associations will have some bearing on the present case.

While absent Mr. King visited Washington and he was in the chamber when Justice Peckham rendered the now celebrated decision which is agitating the railroads. He says that he was very firm in the position he took regarding trusts, while the dissenting justices were equally as strong in their views.

DECISION NOW OPERATIVE.
The decision of the court becomes a law immediately upon being promulgated and shows that the organizations have all along been illegal. The court having decided adversely to their interests the only thing left for the traffic associations to do is to disband or to change their forms of agreement so as to work in harmony with the decision. The officers will be in contempt of court and subject to arrest if they persist in operating in the face of the decision.

The great legal minds of the country are crossed as to the full meaning of the decision and will be given a chance to present their views to the court in the case of the Joint Traffic Association which is now pending.

This association won its case in the United States circuit court of appeals in the state of New York a few days ago, and since the decision of the supreme court in the Trans-Missouri case the losing side will appeal to the United States supreme court, asking that they pass upon the legality of the organization.

THE LOCAL EFFECT.
In a local way the decision appeals directly to the Southern States Freight Association and the Southern States Passenger Association, both of which have their headquarters in Atlanta.

The decision has disturbed the officers of these two organizations greatly, but in the case of the former it will amount to very little on account of the earnestness of its disavowal. The organization as is planned will cease to exist on the 1st of May. On that date the Southern Freight Association is planned to succeed it and a plan of organization has already been drawn, but not finally accepted. The decision will call for a complete revision of this agreement and it may place a stumbling block in the way and stop reorganization under any consideration. The matter will be discussed at length at the meeting to be held in Atlanta on April 14th.

A DIFFERENCE HERE.
With the Southern States Passenger Association the matter is different; this association was never in a stronger condition than at the present time, and it is believed that with a few changes the agreements can be fixed so as to conform with the letter of the law and operations will continue undisturbed. The annual meeting of the association will be held in New York on April 6th and the question will be disposed of at that time.

Among railroad men the prevailing sentiment is that the associations will not be entirely broken up, for there must be some kind of concerted action or rates cannot be adjusted at all, and it remains for a way to be provided for organization which will not be in defiance of the law in the case as interpreted.

SPECIAL TERM IS CALLED.
Judge Candler Will Try the Flanagan and Perry Cases Next Month.

Judge John S. Candler has called a special term of the superior court of DeKalb county for the 25th of April.

The object of the special term is to bring up the murder cases against E. C. Flanagan for the murder of Mrs. D. E. Allen and Miss Ruth Slack, also H. S. Perry for the killing of Reley Lanier.

The judge has already picked the men from whom the jury to try these men will be taken.

THE VOTE TO DATE.
Edmond-Riordan made another slight gain on Walter Echols on the boys' side of the Prize Bicycle Contest yesterday, but otherwise the lively young competitors stand pretty much as they did before. Clara Freeman is steadily advancing among the girls, and is now dangerously near the leaders. The vote stands:

BOYS.
Walter Echols.....18,431
Edmond Riordan.....13,168
Walter B. Reeves.....3,816
Philip P. Bethea.....1,675
Arnold Kessell.....478
J. Howard Davis.....449
Alvin Belleisle.....393
Claude Baker.....377
Charlie Thomas.....353
Ben Belagur.....307
Berry Johnson.....304
Judge Conley.....304
Frank Eskridge.....238
Perry Schermerhorn.....236
Geo. T. Lewis, Jr.....212
Paul Williamson.....211
Edward Scott.....190
DeWitt Tildon.....178
Will R. Brown.....159
Sidney Evans.....127
William Pope.....96
William B. Atkinson.....94
Inman Raughton.....74
Hugo Winkler.....73
John House.....69

GIRLS.
May Asbury.....11,030
Maud Collins.....7,776
Ora Hillborn.....7,594
Clara Freeman.....4,854
Carrie Baylor.....3,841
Ethel Sampler.....892
Gertrude Alexander.....770
Pearl Blasingame.....751
Daisy Harris.....634
Derrelle Morsey.....261
Ruby Fulton.....409
Myrtle Wood.....310
Cora Reynolds.....241
Mattie Dickerson.....238
Sadie Miller.....205
Norma Pritchard.....178
Selma Agricola.....151
Emma Tapler.....140
Mamie Kessell.....138
Ione Hanson.....133
Lillian Nichols.....117
Carrie Boyce.....103
Susie S. Bone.....101
Amelia Davis.....67
Gertrude Quinn.....65

THE VOTE TO DATE FOR MOST POPULAR SCHOOL

2,005 VOTES CAST YESTERDAY—TOTAL 93,227

Walker Street Goes Into First Place With Calhoun Street Only 41 Votes Behind and Crew Street Third. Only a Very Short Distance Away.

Once more the tide has turned in favor of Walker Street, and the name of that school now heads the list, with Calhoun Street 41 votes behind it and Crew only a small way behind Calhoun. The few remaining days of the contest are likely to be busy ones for the boys and girls as well as for the grown folks who have taken off their coats and are hustling to win a valuable library for their favorite public school. The 2,005 votes received yesterday brings the grand total to date up to 93,227.

The vote at midnight last night stood:

THE VOTE TO DATE.
Walker Street.....23,340
Calhoun Street.....23,299
Crew Street.....20,773
Fair Street.....7,209
Marietta Street.....5,891
Boys' Night.....3,553
Boys' High.....3,403
Boulevard.....3,341

Williams Street.....908
West End.....703
Formwalt Street.....561
Girls' High.....451
Davis Street.....429
Ira Street.....343
Houston Street.....341
Ivy Street.....339

FOR THE PRIZE BICYCLES.
Edmond-Riordan made another slight gain on Walter Echols on the boys' side of the Prize Bicycle Contest yesterday, but otherwise the lively young competitors stand pretty much as they did before. Clara Freeman is steadily advancing among the girls, and is now dangerously near the leaders. The vote stands:

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WOMAN SOCIETY

AN INTERESTING WOMAN

In Youth a Factory Girl; Then a Woman of the World.

Yesterday when the guests assembled themselves in answer to an invitation from Miss Willett Allen to meet Miss Adelia Gates, few of them probably anticipated the rare pleasure in store for them. They expected to meet a charming, interesting woman, of course, but Miss Gates is more than that—she is wonderful.

She is an old lady now, but her manner is alert and her mind bright and her heart full of kind thoughts and her mouth full of graceful words. She is indeed one of the most interesting women who have been in Atlanta in a long time.

She began life in a little farmhouse in the Susquehanna valley, in New York State, and she has been all over the world nearly. So yesterday, when she began to speak of her experience the company gathered eagerly about her, listening with unfeigned interest. She is one of nature's artists, so to speak, and dearly loves the wild flowers. She carried to the party a Madame Tarnier, a celebrated flower painter in Geneva, and she has an album of flower sketches with her. In showing these she came naturally to talk of her travels. Each little spray of flowers seemed to represent some different experience; here was a bunch of shamrock from Ireland; there a wild flower from the forests of Germany; others from France, Switzerland, England, the Holy Land. She met all sorts of charming people all over the world; she slept in the peasant's cottages and has known the most pleasant and delightful intercourse with titled royalty. She tells of going to a peasant's cottage in a French colony in Algeria, and the wife did not want to take her in because she was traveling alone. From some of the woman's face and said: "Well, I am sorry, because I am sure we would have had pleasant times together." The woman was won over and decided to keep her.

Then the archduke of Tuscany became interested in her through seeing her paintings, and a pleasant friendship followed. It is easy to divine from the little old lady's talk that she does not value his friendship because he is of royal blood, but because he is a true man. She tells of his kind heart and his great interest in the world about him, in a very attractive way.

This woman in whom the spirit of the cosmopolitan is strong, in the daughter of a simple farmer, but there was a strain of unusually rich and romantic blood in the family to have produced this offshoot. Her early life was the wholesome outdoor life of farm and garden, and educational advantages were not ample, and the eager young mind soon exhausted all sources of information in the school. There was a very good library in the family and some good books in the household. The mother also knew all the beautiful folk songs of old England that had been handed down from remote ages to the present generation. These were a never ending delight to the children. Then the little girl, crammed her mind with the books. At an early age she was a voracious reader. This did not prove very profitable and she went to Lowell, Mass., to work in the mills. The loving instinct asserted itself then early, and she never forgot her. Her biographer says, in a charming and quaint story of her life, that Miss Gates does not realize that she is a rover by nature. In the Lowell mill Miss Gates used to work in the weaving room, and she wore a frame at her side, and she wove cloth and memorized verses with equal facility. Then she taught school again. Next she worked in a shop where wire birdcages were made, because more money was to be had from it, and she wanted above all things to go to college. After two years of laborious effort she accumulated \$200, and was ready for college. Then her employer became a financial wreck and because he and his wife had been her friends Miss Gates did not hesitate to lend him her \$200 in order that he might begin life again. Her going to college was delayed two years, but knowing she had saved the man from despair she did not regret it. When nearly thirty years old she finally entered college, only to find that she knew something of everything they had to teach.

After two years of hard work in college she collapsed utterly, and she says it took her ten years to regain her perfect physical vigor. This little rebuke from nature made her more chary of disregarding nature's laws. After leaving college she went to Kansas to become governess and companion for a little more, and then she came to New York, where she became fast friends. And the child, now a woman, has written the biography of Miss Gates. It is called "The Chronicles of the Sid." The Sid was the name the Arabians gave Miss Gates during her sojourn in the region of the Sahara, and means lady or mistress. The book is quaint and delightful to read, and this little girl had grown to womanhood and the "Sid" went abroad, going to France, where they lived a long time. Yesterday when she asked Miss Gates if she knew French when she was there.

"Oh, yes, I knew Latin, Greek, French and German and I picked up the others afterwards. She is a very fluent and accomplished linguist and spoke of 'picking up' her knowledge as if it were a very simple thing. She is utterly unhampered and free. It seems easy for her to do things that others hesitate over for a lifetime. She says of her wanderings: 'They are not premeditated, so to speak; I just wander because it is the easiest, most natural thing for me to do. I have no hope there are many more journeys to pleasant lands in store for me. I am strong and my heart is young.'

"Some newspapers said of me that I traveled one year with eight trunks, when I really traveled eight years with one trunk," she said, laughing. "I never had any trunks to speak of, only a maid, and I departed when I pleased and changed my plans without discomfort if I wished."

SUGGESTION NO. 3.
"RUBY" BRAND
CANNED CORN.

With one exception (our "Infant" Brand) is the finest corn on the market. Just like CORN ON THE COB, SUGAR CORN at that. The more you eat the more you want of it. Kernels full, soft and tender, sweet, not artificially sweetened and bleached like so many brands on the market.

PRICE, 15c PER CAN.
10 CANS, \$1.50.
THE G. J. KAMPER GROCERY CO.,
Phone 628. 390 & 392 Peachtree St.

You know that most of us are tyrannized over by 'things,' and fall to get the best pleasure out of life, that of being free to be ourselves. If we thought more of being than of appearing we would have more friends and more pleasure. But most of us are slaves to the toilet table and have not the courage to be free.

Thus she went on weaving her quaint philosophy in with her reminiscences and ever encouraged to talk by the eager interest of her hearers until the afternoon slipped away.

The following list of the chapters in "The Chronicles of the Sid" will suggest something of the romantic and unusual life of this woman: "Early Years," "A Factory Girl," "The Sid and I in Kansas," "The Sid and I Return to Civilization," "We Go Abroad," "The Sid and I in Vienna," "The Sid's New Profession as Artist," "The Sid at Carthage," "The Sid in the Sahara," "A 'Dita' in the Desert," "Bon-Aleum," "A Ride to Talquah," "A Wandering Artist," "The Marabout of Kordane," "The Oasis of Laghouat," "Journey to Ghadames," "Hamed, the Pilgrim, and His Misdeeds," "The Sid Goes up the Nile," "Wanderings in the Holy Land," "Jerusalem," "The Bethlehem," "The Carmelite Nun," "The Dead Sea," "The Mosque of Omar," "An Arab Wedding," "Eastern Tombs," "On the Road to Samaria," "Nazareth and Tiberias," "Damascus," "Beirut," "To the North Cape and Back," "The Sid in Iceland."

Then "The Sid" has been all over her own country. As an artist she has painted the flora of every clime she has visited and has written articles for English magazines about it. She knows it and knows about the history of each country and the historic associations of the flowers. She knows the literature of the world and quotes from Plato and Seneca as if they were familiar, true and tried friends. And with it all she combines the delightful simplicity of a child and the wholesome sentiment of a happy woman.

Her paintings possess a rare beauty and delicacy of touch. She has recently painted a flower album for Miss Emily Howard of New York, for which she received \$300. But she will never possess much money because she only wants enough to be able to travel when she likes. "I did accumulate \$500 once, which I lost in an investment immediately. But it was only money, so it wasn't a real loss." Miss Gates has just discovered that she has a second cousin who lives near Atlanta and she is going out to visit this relative. She will remain here until after April 3d and, by invitation, will exhibit her paintings at the Young Men's Christian Association at the Young Men's Christian Association. She will also talk about art. Her presence on that occasion will be a source of great pleasure to those who are fortunate enough to see her and see her work. EDNA CAIN.

Those Bustles Again.

The wringing, twisting, unsightly bustle, or rather the bustle that inclines toward a tiler is with us. A leading French modiste refuses to make a gown unless she is permitted to introduce a tiler in the back folds.

These tilters are not obtrusive, but they are evident. They are made of silk and reach and give a graceful outline to the skirts. This same fashioner of feminine fancies is showing the ruffled bustle, which are always pretty and becoming. The frills are about a finger deep, and reach from belt to hem. In wash goods they are objectionable, inasmuch as they rumple too easily.

An Interesting Story
Of a Woman's Society

A recent bright, fresh afternoon found this chronicler of the doings of woman-kind wending her way out Luckie street. The destination was a pretty white cottage. The mistress, a pleasant looking little woman, with nice brown eyes and a quiet, cordial manner, received her unexpected visitor with something of surprise when she heard the object of the visit. She was Mrs. J. H. Welch, wife of one of the most popular members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and a leader in the Woman's Auxiliary connected with this organization. She is a careful, capable housewife, and entirely devoted to the interests of her home, but has found time to do much good work for and through this society. She has served one term as president, and is at present acting as secretary. It is also a source of great pleasure to her that she also served two years as state organizer for Georgia, and organized an auxiliary at Macon with twenty-five charter members. Thus she has really been a leader in the society. The local auxiliary holds its conventions bi-monthly with the members of the brotherhood, and the meetings are always occasions of pleasure and profit. The next convention will be held in St. Louis in May, one year from now. Mrs. Welch was the delegate to the St. Louis convention several years ago. The auxiliary holds semi-monthly meetings in the Kiser building, Knights of Pythias hall. Here all of the exercises and business transactions of the auxiliary are managed. The present officers were elected in March. Mrs. R. S. Yarbrough is president, and is a thoroughly efficient presiding officer. Mrs. C. F. Scribner is vice president; Mrs. J. H. Welch secretary, and Mrs. O. B. Garner, treasurer. All of these are earnest, efficient workers for the interests of the society, and are accomplishing a great deal of good for it. Mrs. Welch, in speaking of the objects and aims of the society, said:

"There is no doubt that the banding together of the women in this way has proven beneficial to the women and to our country. This much may be said without conceit. It promotes social intercourse between the families of engineers and this is naturally very pleasant because we have many interests in common. Where before we knew very little of each other, now we have many pleasant social and charitable interests to share.

"We do a great deal of practical work in assisting the families of engineers who ever they need help of any kind. We look after the sick, and render any aid in our power."

It was just this week, by the way, that the auxiliary reorganized its sewing society.

be finished up for the small members of the household.

Another piece of industrious enterprise on the part of the auxiliary was a bazaar got up to replenish the treasury, which, like many another, was growing empty. Many people will remember this bazaar. It was held in Concordia hall during the month of November last. Fifteen hundred dollars was cleared, so it is needless to speak further of a success so palpable.

A NOTED VISITOR.

The auxiliary had the pleasure recently of entertaining the grand district inspector, Mrs. Conley. She was the guest of Mrs. W. J. Davis during her stay in the city and was very much pleased.



MRS. J. H. WELCH.
A Leader of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

her presence was the occasion of many pleasant social affairs. The most notable of these was a reception given by Mrs. Davis. It was quite a largely attended affair and was interesting to an unusual degree.

Passing Mention.

The Georgia woman's board of the Tennessee Centennial held a meeting yesterday morning and every plan for the Georgia woman's room was completed. Chairmen for the various committees were appointed and work will begin in earnest now. Mrs. Thompson has resigned as president of the board and Mrs. Steele has been appointed instead. Mrs. Thompson will continue to give her earnest efforts to the success of the work, however. She has been commissioned by Mrs. Van Leer Kirkman to take entire charge of the decorating of the Georgia room, and her work will be of a more general character.

Mrs. Joseph Thompson has several appointments. But the commission from Mrs. Kirkman as Georgia commissioner comes first, and the duties involved are so great that she cannot successfully execute the commission as chairman of the Georgia woman's board. She has, therefore, made Mrs. Steele her representative in this special position.

Mrs. Ruth McHenry Stuart left this morning at 12 o'clock. She was a matter of sincere regret to her friends here that she could not remain longer. Her reading last night at the Young Men's Christian Association hall was delightful, and was greatly enjoyed by the large audience present. Her interpretations of cracker life are inimitable. One feels that they are really from life. Mrs. Stuart first began her reading this winter at the earnest solicitations of her friends and publishers, and they have been a great success and a source of pleasure everywhere she has appeared.

The musicals last night at General Evans' were a very delightful affair, and a nice sum was realized for the Girls' Club.



MISS ADELIA GATES.
The Eminent Traveler and Writer, Who is at Present in the City.

Night school, Mrs. Frank Pearson was unable to appear, but with the exception of her songs the programme was carried out and was very enjoyable. Mr. Pearson, Miss Blosser, the Messrs. Blosser, Mr. Beatty, Mr. Laidwell and Miss Maule Scruggs were the musicians who gave their talent toward the success of the evening. Miss Hemphill recited in a charming manner. After the programme was concluded delicious refreshments were served. Miss Howard's efforts resulted in a completely successful evening.

The Mallon Society's entertainment at Browning hall this morning was a very delightful affair.

Mrs. S. C. Venable and Miss Venable will return from Florida Sunday.

The Germans given by Miss Gipsy Morris the second and fourth Friday evenings of each month are among the pleasant social features of the quiet Lenten season. All the younger members of society attend and the events are looked for with happy anticipation.

The friends of Mr. Ed Leigh Wright, of Albany will be pleased to know that he has taken the highest average in his classes this year of any young student in the Technological school.

A happy company of young people were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Caldwell, at their pretty West End home, on Wednesday evening. The occasion was a party given in honor of Miss Jessie May Caldwell.

well, the piece of the host, who has just returned from New York.

The time was pleasantly spent in dancing and games, and delightful refreshments were enjoyed at a late hour. Those present were: Miss Jessie May Caldwell, Miss Deane Taylor, Miss Dell Latimer, Miss Belle Cook, Misses Belden, Messrs. Latimer, Draw of Marietta, Clarence Caldwell, Earnest Belden, Caldwell and others.

Out-of-Town Society.

ROME.

The piano recital given by Miss Ella Nelson last Thursday evening at Shorter college was one of the most enjoyable affairs of its kind ever given at this old institution.

One of the most brilliant affairs of its kind ever given here was Professor C. E. Buchanan's musical in honor of Mrs. Ethel Hillyer Harris Friday night.

The concert was given at Mrs. Harris's home. Only invited guests were present. Professor Buchanan is a master of the violin and he was ably assisted in the programme arranged by Professor Charles Thompson and Mr. H. E. King.

One of the most beautiful home weddings ever seen in Rome was the wedding last Wednesday of Mr. D. E. Lowry and Miss Lizzie Abernathy. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Charles E. Barry, and was attended by only the most intimate friends.

Mrs. Lowry is one of Rome's sweetest young women and Mr. Lowry, who is manager of the Southern Express Company, possesses in a remarkable degree the friendship of every one in Rome.

The Dertick Musical Club will hold its next meeting at the Conservatory of Music Tuesday evening, when a splendid programme will be rendered.

One of the most delightful events of the season was the reception last Thursday evening tendered by Miss Will Leavender, in honor of her friends, Misses Nelson and Wallace, of Selma, Ala.

The spacious home of Captain and Mrs. C. H. Lavender was crowded with the beauty and chivalry of Rome and the occasion was one of rare pleasure.

Miss Cleve McWilliams gave an elegant card party Thursday afternoon in honor of Miss Kinnier, of Virginia. The prize, a handsome pin cushion, was won by Miss Julia Bayard.

Miss Sarah Bingham, of Boston, is here in the interest of the Lend-a-Hand book mission, and is meeting with a great deal of success in arousing local interest in her work.

Miss Willie McWilliams gave a most enjoyable "pillow dock" party last Thursday evening. Delightful refreshments were served and the affair was a brilliant success.

Mrs. M. A. Nevin, who has been spending some time in Montgomery and Atlanta, will return home Monday.

Mrs. W. H. Ennis is spending some time at Round Mountain, visiting relatives.

Mr. Edward West is spending some time in Chattanooga, visiting friends and relatives.

Mrs. Dr. Kinkaid is visiting her daughter in Gainesville, Fla.

Mr. Frank Parks, of Cave Spring, is visiting friends in the city.

Miss Bertie Maddox is visiting Miss May Gordon in Dalton.

Mrs. F. J. McCaffrey, who has been ill for some time, is rapidly improving.

Miss Rosa Woodruff is visiting her sister at the home of her father, Mr. Woodruff, in the city.

Captain James A. Smith has gone to Mobile to visit his daughter, Mrs. J. W. Moreland.

Mrs. Seulah B. Mosley, address of the Rome Georgian, will visit friends in Atlanta this week.

Miss Beattie Sproul will visit Cartersville this week.

Miss Marie Lewis has returned to Atlanta.

The wedding of Miss Julia Gambrell and Mr. Wiley, in Atlanta next week will attract a great deal of interest in Rome.

Miss Gambrell is a graduate of Shorter college and has many warm friends in Rome.

Colonel and Mrs. Lindsay Johnson are in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bishop Nelson, of Atlanta, is the guest of Mr. Martin Graham.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Bass will return from their brief tour Wednesday. After a short stay in Europe, they will return to Rome.

Mrs. Jeff Davis entertained at dancing last evening.

SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF GEORGIA.



ELEANOR SULLIVAN COLLINS.

When grouty bachelors shall ask:
What are babies for?
Don't undertake the hopeless task
Of argument, or grow agast—
Just point to Eleanor!

The dark-eyed little sprite here pictured bears the name of Eleanor Sullivan Collins, which is quite as long as she is. But an interesting career of lovely and graceful womanhood is before her when her name will correspond with her dignity. Just now she is a tiny, creamy little bud of a baby with black eyes and dark brown hair. She is only nine months old, but has had much experience as a traveler, having returned

only recently from a visit to her grandfather Sullivan's home in San Antonio, Tex. This grandfather is many times a millionaire, being the richest ranch owner in Texas, but this is his only grandchild, and he values and loves the tiny bit of flesh and blood more than all his possessions. The little lady practically owned all those ranches during her visit, but scarcely appreciated the dignity and importance of her position.

WHEN, HOW AND WHERE LEGISLATURES HAVE MET

During the history of the state the legislatures have met in various places and under varying circumstances. In 1776 delegates from the various parishes of the colony met and formed a sort of provisional government and eight counties were laid out bearing the names of noblemen and commoners favorable to the cause of freedom, one of them Liberty, being named thus in consonance with the spirit of the times. Chatham was named for the earl of Chatham, the elder Pitt; Camden for the earl of Camden; Edinburg after the earl of Edinburg; Richmond for the duke of Richmond; Burke for the eloquent commoner, Edmund Burke; Glynn for another member of the house of commons, and also Wilkes, the county site of which was the first town in the union to be named for Washington.

The following is a list of the meetings of the legislatures during the remainder of the century after the constitution was adopted:

August 18, 1791; April 17, 1792; extra session; Savannah July 13, 1792, adjourned session; January 7, 1793; January 6, 1794; January 4, 1795; August, January 3, 1796; July 17, 1796, extra session; January 2, 1797; September 1, 1797, extra session; January 5, 1798; January 6, 1798; extra session; November 1, 1798; November 1, 1799; November 1, 1800; November 1, 1801; November 1, 1802; November 1, 1803; November 1, 1804; November 1, 1805; November 1, 1806; November 1, 1807; November 1, 1808; November 1, 1809; November 1, 1810; November 1, 1811; November 1, 1812; November 1, 1813; November 1, 1814; November 1, 1815; November 1, 1816; November 1, 1817; November 1, 1818; November 1, 1819; November 1, 1820; November 1, 1821; November 1, 1822; November 1, 1823; November 1, 1824; November 1, 1825; November 1, 1826; November 1, 1827; November 1, 1828; November 1, 1829; November 1, 1830; November 1, 1831; November 1, 1832; November 1, 1833; November 1, 1834; November 1, 1835; November 1, 1836; November 1, 1837; November 1, 1838; November 1, 1839; November 1, 1840; November 1, 1841; November 1, 1842; November 1, 1843; November 1, 1844; November 1, 1845; November 1, 1846; November 1, 1847; November 1, 1848; November 1, 1849; November 1, 1850; November 1, 1851; November 1, 1852; November 1, 1853; November 1, 1854; November 1, 1855; November 1, 1856; November 1, 1857; November 1, 1858; November 1, 1859; November 1, 1860; November 1, 1861; November 1, 1862; November 1, 1863; November 1, 1864; November 1, 1865; November 1, 1866; November 1, 1867; November 1, 1868; November 1, 1869; November 1, 1870; November 1, 1871; November 1, 1872; November 1, 1873; November 1, 1874; November 1, 1875; November 1, 1876; November 1, 1877; November 1, 1878; November 1, 1879; November 1, 1880; November 1, 1881; November 1, 1882; November 1, 1883; November 1, 1884; November 1, 1885; November 1, 1886; November 1, 1887; November 1, 1888; November 1, 1889; November 1, 1890; November 1, 1891; November 1, 1892; November 1, 1893; November 1, 1894; November 1, 1895; November 1, 1896; November 1, 1897.

THE NEW COUNTIES.

There were only a few delegates then, as there were but eight counties to begin with, and Washington, named for the father of his country, was laid out in 1784, and he was the first public man so honored although the Georgians voted against him for president in favor of General Homer.

Virgil Milton, son of old John Milton, the patriotic secretary of state, Franklin, for Benjamin Franklin, and Greene for General Nathaniel Greene, were added in 1790, and Columbia, for Christopher Columbus, and Elbert for Governor Sam. Elbert, a revolutionary patriot, were added in 1790.

In 1793, the counties of Bryan, named for a patriot who suffered much for the cause of freedom and who, after his release from a prison ship, joined the American forces and still fought, though nearly eighty years old; Hancock, for John Hancock; McIntosh, for members of the Clan McIntosh, who settled in Georgia and did such signal service in the war for independence; Montgomery, named for General Sir Richard Montgomery, the young Irish nobleman, who espoused the cause of the Americans and fell so gallantly at Quebec; Oglethorpe, for the founder of Georgia, James Edward Oglethorpe; Warren for General Joseph Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill and Scriven, for General John Scriven, a statesman of Georgia, were added.

At Louisville May 4, 1796, in pursuance of an amendatory clause in the constitution of the state, a convention was held at Louisville and thereafter the capital was changed to that town.

The legislature met at Louisville January 15, 1796; November 1, 1796; November 3, 1800, Bulloch, named for Archibald Bulloch, the first provisional governor, who died not long after he was made governor and was succeeded by Button Guinness; Jackson, named for Governor James Jackson; Jefferson, for Thomas Jefferson, and Lincoln, for General Ben. Lincoln, were laid out in 1796, making twenty-two counties that sent representatives to the legislature at the close of the century.

THE FIRST DECADE.

During the first decade the legislatures met at Louisville, November 2, 1801; June 10, 1802, extra session; November 2, 1803; April 18, 1804; November 2, 1805; April 19, 1806, extra session; November 2, 1807; November 2, 1808; November 2, 1809; November 2, 1810; November 2, 1811; November 2, 1812; November 2, 1813; November 2, 1814; November 2, 1815; November 2, 1816; November 2, 1817; November 2, 1818; November 2, 1819; November 2, 1820; November 2, 1821; November 2, 1822; November 2, 1823; November 2, 1824; November 2, 1825; November 2, 1826; November 2, 1827; November 2, 1828; November 2, 1829; November 2, 1830; November 2, 1831; November 2, 1832; November 2, 1833; November 2, 1834; November 2, 1835; November 2, 1836; November 2, 1837; November 2, 1838; November 2, 1839; November 2, 1840; November 2, 1841; November 2, 1842; November 2, 1843; November 2, 1844; November 2, 1845; November 2, 1846; November 2, 1847; November 2, 1848; November 2, 1849; November 2, 1850; November 2, 1851; November 2, 1852; November 2, 1853; November 2, 1854; November 2, 1855; November 2, 1856; November 2, 1857; November 2, 1858; November 2, 1859; November 2, 1860; November 2, 1861; November 2, 1862; November 2, 1863; November 2, 1864; November 2, 1865; November 2, 1866; November 2, 1867; November 2, 1868; November 2, 1869; November 2, 1870; November 2, 1871; November 2, 1872; November 2, 1873; November 2, 1874; November 2, 1875; November 2, 1876; November 2, 1877; November 2, 1878; November 2, 1879; November 2, 1880; November 2, 1881; November 2, 1882; November 2, 1883; November 2, 1884; November 2, 1885; November 2, 1886; November 2, 1887; November 2, 1888; November 2, 1889; November 2, 1890; November 2, 1891; November 2, 1892; November 2, 1893; November 2, 1894; November 2, 1895; November 2, 1896; November 2, 1897.

THE SECOND DECADE.

The legislature met at Louisville January 12, 1796; January 10, 1797; January 10, 1798; January 10, 1799; November 1, 1799; November 1, 1800; November 1, 1801; November 1, 1802; November 1, 1803; November 1, 1804; November 1, 1805; November 1, 1806; November 1, 1807; November 1, 1808; November 1, 1809; November 1, 1810; November 1, 1811; November 1, 1812; November 1, 1813; November 1, 1814; November 1, 1815; November 1, 1816; November 1, 1817; November 1, 1818; November 1, 1819; November 1, 1820; November 1, 1821; November 1, 1822; November 1, 1823; November 1, 1824; November 1, 1825; November 1, 1826; November 1, 1827; November 1, 1828; November 1, 1829; November 1, 1830; November 1, 1831; November 1, 1832; November 1, 1833; November 1, 1834; November 1, 1835; November 1, 1836; November 1, 1837; November 1, 1838; November 1, 1839; November 1, 1840; November 1, 1841; November 1, 1842; November 1, 1843; November 1, 1844; November 1, 1845; November 1, 1846; November 1, 1847; November 1, 1848; November 1, 1849; November 1, 1850; November 1, 1851; November 1, 1852; November 1, 1853; November 1, 1854; November 1, 1855; November 1, 1856; November 1, 1857; November 1, 1858; November 1, 1859; November 1, 1860; November 1, 1861; November 1, 1862; November 1, 1863; November 1, 1864; November 1, 1865; November 1, 1866; November 1, 1867; November 1, 1868; November 1, 1869; November 1, 1870; November 1, 1871; November 1, 1872; November 1, 1873; November 1, 1874; November 1, 1875; November 1, 1876; November 1, 1877; November 1, 1878; November 1, 1879; November 1, 1880; November 1, 1881; November 1, 1882; November 1, 1883; November 1, 1884; November 1, 1885; November 1, 1886; November 1, 1887; November 1, 1888; November 1, 1889; November 1, 1890; November 1, 1891; November 1, 1892; November 1, 1893; November 1, 1894; November 1, 1895; November 1, 1896; November 1, 1897.

THE THIRD DECADE.

To day's Stock and Cotton Reports

DECLINED EARLY ADVANCED LATER

Spot Sales Still the Stimulant--Stocks Continue To Show Weakness--Wheat Closes a Fraction Higher.

FINANCIAL GOSPEL.

People who covered Jersey Central said the stock came easily, and the supply in the street was larger than it has been for several years. In the event of further rally, the short accounts would again be increased.

London, 2 p. m.--Americans irregular. Consols, 124. It is said that the United States Rubber Company will show its full dividend of 8 per cent on the preferred stock for the year and a surplus for the common stock. Rubber people say the cut in prices is expected to increase the earnings of the company for the coming year, as the stocks now held by retailers are very low, and they will not doubt take advantage of these prices. People who have been selling rubber claim that the reduction in profits because of lower prices is likely to make the Rubber preferred dividend 5 per cent, and unless markets are fixed up speedily earnings will be reduced by competition so as to endanger any dividend on the preferred.

A favorable circumstance growing out of the market's slump in the last day or two is the fact that London has been quite a fair buyer of stocks. In the two days of weakness London probably took something like 40,000 shares from this market. The principal reason why London has been buying seems to be that the market here has declined more rapidly than it did in London, and it was possible to place some stocks on their market and cover them more cheaply here.

The New York Times this morning had a dispatch from Chicago claiming that the Burlington and Quincy directors would put a refunding scheme into effect within a month. It goes on to say that \$26,000,000 7 1/2 and \$17,000,000 5 1/2 mature within six years, and they would be refunded with \$48,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds. The entire dispatch bears the earmarks of Chicago enterprise rather than actual facts.

Tobacco company net earnings for the year will be considerably behind last year.

The coal stocks will undoubtedly reach a lower level. A blow has been given to confidence from which it will take some time to recover. Louisville and St. Paul may both be bought. The Vanderbilts are not likely to decline very much. New York Central and Omaha are being well bought and supported. Omaha will not be affected by any rate war. It is a cheap stock, cheap as Western Union. Foreign houses are practically without orders for London account.

The London market shows declines of about 1/4 per cent. Consols are 124 1/2. Net earnings Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis for February, increase, \$7,120.

London, 4 p. m.--American closed weak. Consols money, 112. Traders have been buying on the slump and caused the rally. Earnings Southern railway for the third week in March, increase, \$13,343.

New York Stock Quotations.

Yes, Today's 3 p. m.	Yes, Today's 3 p. m.
March	6.96-97
April	6.96-97
May	7.06-07
June	7.06-07
July	7.10-11
August	7.10-11
September	7.10-11
October	7.10-11
November	7.10-11
December	7.10-11

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Noon Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, March 26.--Liverpool cables came in disappointing in view of slight gain in our markets yesterday. The opening showed an evidence of only 1-16 in the summer months, which was lost at the close; sales 8,000 bales; middling uplands 3 31-32.

New York opened with a decline of about 1/16 points from yesterday's close. Fluctuations were few and very limited during the morning session. At noon market appeared quite strong. May advancing to 7.03, caused on account of light offerings and improved demand.

Port receipts today 8,730, against 11,077 last year and 1,767 in 1896. New Orleans expects tomorrow 2,700 to 3,100, against 2,381 and 8,943 in 1896; Houston 1,400 to 1,500 against 2,321 and 8,943 in 1896.

Weather conditions continue to be more favorable regarding war, but nevertheless business throughout Europe is at a standstill. These conditions continue to affect the market, and the development of any substantial buying power would be promptly reflected in values, as the statistical position is strong. Overland for week 7,469, against 13,102 and 19,745 in 1896. Amount of sight 63,315, against 57,813 in 1896. Thus far for the month 323,323, against 313,183 and 646,311. Since September 1874,838, against 6,300,499 and 9,683,323.

Boards opening: London cable English country markets quiet but steady. French quiet. Cargoes of wheat quiet, but steady. Corn quiet. On passage, wheat quiet; corn rather easier. Berlin--Wheat 4 1/2 lower.

Northwestern receipts 438 cars, against 37 last week and 390 last year.

Hops today 12,000; official yesterday 13,400, tomorrow 9,000; left over 4,000; active with prices steady. Cattle 4,000; slow but steady.

Cars today--Wheat 19 cars, oats 100, hogs 13,000 head. Estimated tomorrow--Wheat 9 cars, oats 120, hogs 112.

Total clearances of wheat and flour equal 135,000 bushels of wheat; corn 702,264.

Primary receipts of wheat 343,000 bushels, against 283,000 last year; shipments 130,000, against 129,000; corn receipts 242,000, against 249,000; shipments 248,000, against 212,000.

Minneapolis stocks for the week decrease 30,000 bushels.

Board's closing Liverpool cable Spot

wheat steady to 1/4 lower; futures steady to 1/4 lower. Spot corn 1/4 lower; futures steady to 1/4 lower. Paris--Wheat 10 centimes higher; flour 1/2 centimes lower. Berlin--Wheat 2 1/2 marks lower. Antwerp--Wheat steady to 1/2 centimes lower.

Wheat--	Open High Low Close
July	7.10 7.15 7.10 7.15
August	7.10 7.15 7.10 7.15
September	7.10 7.15 7.10 7.15
October	7.10 7.15 7.10 7.15
November	7.10 7.15 7.10 7.15
December	7.10 7.15 7.10 7.15

May

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TRAVERSE JURORS ARE DISCHARGED

The Criminal Docket in the U. S. Court About Finished.

CIVIL DOCKET TOMORROW

Several Important Cases Are Down for a Hearing--Judge Newman Goes to New Orleans Soon To Sit with the Circuit Court of Appeals.

The criminal docket for the present term of the United States court was practically finished at noon today, and Judge Newman discharged the two traverse jurors for the term with the thanks of the court for the service which they had rendered.

In the court today three moonshiners were found guilty and sentenced. They were John B. Morris, Lafayette Parker and W. B. Jones, all of whom received one month in the Fulton county jail.

There are perhaps a few more criminal cases on the docket, but these will be disposed of by another jury, which has been drawn to serve on Monday.

This has been one of the heaviest criminal dockets which the court has heard in years, and many offenders of the law are now serving their sentences in jail or in the penitentiary at Columbus.

Judge Newman will devote his time tomorrow to hearing the civil docket, which is set, and will hold court next week, after which he goes to New Orleans for a month or longer to sit with the United States circuit court of appeals, and will not hold court in Atlanta again until during the month of June.

The civil docket which is set for tomorrow has the following cases, which will be disposed of:

Isabella Freishehn vs. Solomon Dreyfus.

E. R. Deny vs. Postal Telegraph Cable Company.

Carter & Rogan, intervenors, vs. Chattanooga Southern Railroad Company.

Georgia-Alabama Manufacturing Company vs. Hayes Chair Company.

H. E. Alexander vs. Thomas C. Crenshaw.

Paul Pratt & Co. vs. Goldsmith & Edmondson.

Linda H. Johnson vs. Southern Building and Loan Association.

Sarah E. Kellam vs. Southern Railway Company.

C. W. Hawkins, receiver, vs. Charles P. Ball, receiver.

Central Trust Company of New York vs. Marietta and North Georgia railway.

J. P. Kilgore vs. Frank W. Stanley.

WILL BE DELIVERED.

The Petition Presented by Ambassador Bayard Has Been Granted by the English.

London, March 26.--The petition presented by United States Ambassador Bayard on behalf of the president and citizens of the United States asking for the custody of the manuscript deposited in the library of Fulham palace, containing the records of the early history of the Pilgrim Fathers and their voyage to America in the Mayflower, was heard in the ecclesiastical court of the Southern diocese, the chancellor of the diocese of London, Thomas H. Tristram, C. C., presiding.

At the conclusion of the hearing the court ordered the delivery of the book containing the manuscript asked for by Mr. Bayard as the representative of the United States upon the conditions that persons desiring certificates therefrom may have them at a reasonable cost and also that certified copies of the manuscript shall be deposited in the library of the bishop of London, from which the originals are taken.

PROMINENT BANKERS HERE

A Party of Tennessee Bankers and Men of Money Are Prospecting in Georgia.

A distinguished lot of bankers from Nashville passed through the city today, leaving on the Southern vestibule at 11 a. m., going to Dalton, Ga.

The party was composed of Colonel J. P. Williams, banker; Messrs Kirkpatrick and Duncan, also bankers; Mr. Lelan Landis, of the Landis Banking Company, all of Nashville, Tenn., and Mr. Charles B. James, of Chattanooga, Tenn., president of the Royal mine.

The gentlemen are connected with the Appalachian Gold Mining Company, chartered under the laws of Tennessee. They have control of some of the best gold mines in north Georgia and have immense capital back of them to develop them. The party is headed by Colonel W. M. Duncan, who knows a good thing when he sees it.

MOUNTAIN'S WHEREABOUTS

A. R. Bryan, an Attorney, Says He Is Alive--Declines To Say Where He Is.

A. R. Bryan, a well-known Atlanta attorney, has found J. H. Mountain, who disappeared from Atlanta and has been missing several weeks.

A few days ago The Evening Constitution published a story about the probable hideout of Mountain, the article being based on what Mountain told a friend of his, and Bryan came out in a card in another afternoon paper and stated that the publication did Mountain a grave injustice.

Today a reporter of The Evening Constitution called upon Bryan and asked if he knew where Mountain is. He replied:

"Yes, I know Mountain's whereabouts. I received a letter from him this morning. He is working and will be well. I don't think it right to say just where Mountain is at this time. He spends a part of his time in this state and is traveling about."

"You are certain that he is alive?" was asked.

"Yes," replied Bryan, laughing. "Just as certain as I am living."

MUCH TO AROUSE THEM.

PIRE BREAKS OUT AND AN INFANT IS LEFT ON THE DOORSTEP.

The Two Occurrences Are Mere Coincidence--The Child Is Adopted and the House Destroyed by Flames.

Columbus, Ga., March 26. Special to The Evening Constitution.

By the loud ringing of the door bell of the house occupied by Kate Pond, a white woman, on lower Fifth avenue, the inmates were apprised of the fact that the building was on fire about 3:30 o'clock this morning.

The ringing was also the means of announcing that an unknown white infant had been left on the steps of the residence. When the woman rushed out she discovered an unusual object on the front porch.

It was a little baby, a male white infant about three days old, which was reposing in a basket. By its side was a little satchel of clothing, placed there by the person who brought the infant.

The style of clothing seemed to indicate that the child had been brought from the country. There was no connection between the fire and the discovery of the infant; it was merely a coincidence.

The woman has adopted the little foundling. The house was practically destroyed.

METHODISTS CONFERENCE.

THIRD DAY'S SESSION OF ANNUAL MEETING AT STAUNTON, VA.

A New Congregation Admitted in the Morning Session and the Anniversary Sermon Delivered.

Galloway Presides.

Staunton, Va., March 26.--This is the third day's session of the Baltimore conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, 133rd annual meeting.

Dr. S. Keener Cox, Winchester, Va., opened the session with prayer. Bishop Galloway, of Jackson, Miss., is presiding.

The feature of the day was the admission of the congregation of 120 members and \$25,000 church property of the Evangelical church of Hagerstown, which was represented in the conference by its pastor, Rev. H. W. Gross, and C. D. Lowery, layman.

An impressive scene was presented when on motion of Dr. Collins Denny, of Vanderbilt university, Mr. Gross and his congregation were formally received.

An unusual number failed in the examination of members for the ministry of the fourth year class.

Dr. Hyde, of Winchester, made a motion that the selection of the place for the next conference be made a special order to be heard tomorrow.

Charlestown, W. Va., is the strongest rival for the honor of next year's conference.

The church was crowded at the anniversary service.

The Missionary Society meets tonight and will be addressed by Rev. J. W. Wolling, missionary to Brazil, and Dr. Collins Denny, of Vanderbilt university.

BELIEVES A MISTAKE IS MADE

C. E. Beach Is of the Opinion That There Is Some Error in Reported Censuring of Wright.

Columbus, Ga., March 26. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Mr. C. E. Beach, general manager of the Interstate Building and Loan Association of this city, is of the opinion that there was an error in the dispatch sent out from Elberton, Ga., in regard to a meeting of building and loan stockholders at that place, at which resolutions were passed censuring Comptroller General Wright for his connection with the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association.

He says that the officers who signed the resolutions were stockholders in both associations, and it is his opinion that the statement that the meeting was of Interstate stockholders was incorrect, they probably being Southern Mutual stockholders instead.

In case the meeting was really of Interstate stockholders, however, he says it was unauthorized so far as any suggestion from the home office was concerned.

HEAVY FROST

Fruit Crop in North Georgia Which Promised To Be Unusually Large Is Probably Ruined.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 26. Special to The Evening Constitution.

A heavy frost is reported to have prevailed over north Georgia this morning.

The fruit crop, which promised to be unusually large, will be ruined, which will cause a loss of many thousands of dollars.

VALUABLE GOODS FOUND.

Savannah, Ga., March 26. Special to The Evening Constitution.

The police today searched the room of Jim Williams, alias Will Alexander, the Augusta negro who has been traveling over the country, committing burglaries, and recovered about \$1,000 worth of jewelry stolen two nights ago from the house of Mr. Robert Bellington.

Alexander is charged with three other burglaries recently committed here.

In his trunk was found trousers with the name of Charles Burroughs, written inside the pocket, which is the name of an Augusta citizen who was robbed a short while ago.

HUNTER NEAR THE GOAL

THIRD BALLOT TAKEN WITHOUT AN ELECTION AT NOON.

Only Two Votes Necessary To Elect the Doctor United States Senator. A Republican Leaves Hunter Last Night.

Frankfort, Ky., March 26.--The third joint senatorial ballot, which was taken today, found Dr. W. G. Hunter two votes short, although only sixty-six were necessary to a choice, there being three pairs.

The vote was: Hunter, 64; Blackburn, 46; Davis, 13; Boyle, 6; Stone, 1.

The Republicans who were paired had heretofore voted for Hunter. One was Senator Stege, who announced last night that he would not vote for Hunter again.

On motion of the Hunter side the joint session adjourned without taking another ballot.

The Republican state central committee deny the story that they have prepared an address condemning Governor Bradley for his course in the senatorial contest.

TO SUCCEED DR. JONES.

Many Names Mentioned as the Next President of the University of Alabama.

Birmingham, Ala., March 26. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Since the announcement was made that Dr. B. C. Jones intended resigning his position as president of the University of Alabama in June several names have been mentioned in connection with the office as successor to Dr. Jones.

The attorney general of the state was mentioned a few days ago. Here it is stated that Dr. J. H. Phillips, superintendent of the Birmingham public schools, might be a candidate for the position.

Of course there is a gentleman able to hold the position. Learned and capable beyond all doubt, he is suited for such a position. Dr. Phillips has a large number of friends in the state, and especially in this section of the commonwealth, and though he has not publicly expressed himself on the matter, still it is given out that he is in the race.

Dr. Phillips has been in charge of the public schools in this city for several years. He was instrumental in raising the places of learning offered to the young of the Magic City to such a high plane of efficiency. Some of the work of the public schools of Birmingham was displayed at the Atlanta exposition and it was awarded the first prize. The work was commented on by the many thousands of people who visited the exposition.

Dr. Phillips has ever kept aloof from politics and his object has always been duty to the patrons and the pupils. It is assumed that if he gets the position of president of the university, if he should be a candidate, that there will be no cause for complaint during his regime.

ALBERT THOMAS ARRESTED

This Well-Known Negro Is Up for Cheating and Swindling Once More.

Albert Thomas, who is known as the shrewdest horse trader in the city, is again in the hands of the law, and on the same old charge that has made him famous, cheating and swindling.

Of course there is a horse connected with it. Albert Thomas has been before the courts more than any one man in the state. Every negro in Atlanta who ever owned a horse and let Albert know about it, has in some way had to go to court to get matters settled.

This morning a warrant was sworn out before Judge Fouts by a negro who claims that he gave Thomas a horse to swap for him. He swapped the horse, but now says that Thomas refuses to give it up.

Thomas says of the story is that he swapped the horse, but the negro who owned the horse made a trade to give him \$5 for making the trade. He says that he has not been paid the money that was his share for the trade and he doesn't intend to give up the horse until he gets it.

MAJOR SMYTHE'S AMBITION

He Would Like To Go Abroad, or If Not To Have the Atlanta Postoffice.

Washington, March 26. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Among the new applicants for places abroad is Major Smythe, of Atlanta.

The major, who was assistant postmaster of Atlanta under General J. R. Lewis, has spent the last two years abroad. He has made himself a familiar figure in the streets of Paris, Rome and Leghorn, and as for Venice he is known by every gondolier in the city. He found living in these places to be pleasant and would like to return--in an official capacity.

But--if the places abroad are all spoken--he is willing to be postmaster in Atlanta. There is no doubt but that he would make an ideal postmaster, as he is a man of strict business discipline and would hold the employees down to a full performance of their duty.

The career of Major Smythe is well known in Atlanta. He was major of the Sixteenth regiment of infantry, stationed at the old McPherson barracks in this city in 1865. Atlanta was at that time the headquarters of the Third military department, under General George G. Meade, carrying out the reconstruction bill. General Meade detailed Major Smythe as judge advocate general of the department. Subsequently Smythe resigned from the army to accept the post of United States marshal for the district of Georgia. Since that period he has remained a citizen of Atlanta, having married Miss Maggie Pool, a member of a well-known southern family.

Indiana may have three times as many poets as Ohio, but Ohio has more politicians than Indiana has, and that is more money in politics than in poetry.--Chicago Tribune.

It is a waste of money to exhibit a picture of George B. Swift as an advertisement of a nerve tonic. George B. Swift is mayor of Chicago.--Washington Times.

This reported came to locate the clippers get them to pursue her and thus show off the scent.

The steam tug, George W. Childs, took on a large quantity of coal last night and left the harbor toward the north-east.

The cutter Winona left this morning for Bahia Honda. It is stated that Mrs. and Mrs. are on a key north of here ready for shipment.

McKisley also will have congress on his mind, but as an old congressman he has no doubt that he will have his share of the money. Cleveland does not enjoy it. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A SPEEDY CURE CAN BE EFFECTED BY DR. HATHAWAY & CO.

If Your Ailment is of Private Character. SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES have been treated by them in and out of HOSPITALS during 17 years. Many medical discoveries have been made by these skillful men. Their position in the profession is second to none. Diseases of the blood and skin, catarrh, rheumatism, stricture, piles and every known private ailment positively cured. Open evenings and Sundays. All business conducted strictly on professional basis only. Call on or address

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 22 1-2 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga. Open 10 to 12, 1 to 5 and 7 to 9. Sundays 10 to 12.

Call PHONE 10 FOR A MESSENGER.

Dr. J. P. Avery says he has tried them all and Phone to 16 for the speediest and most reliable.

OFFICE, 16 PEACHTREE ST., ATLANTA.

MEETING NOTICE.

A call communication of W. D. Lusk's lodge, No. 38, F. & A. M., will be held this (Friday) evening in Masonic hall, corner Gordon and Lee streets, West End, Atlanta, Ga., at 7:30 o'clock, sharp, for the purpose of conferring the master's degree. All master Masons in good standing cordially invited to be present.

D. FAZIER, W. M. C. M. GOODMAN, Secretary.

WANTED.

WANTED TO BUY--a second-hand bookcase, a revolving case would answer. Address, Merch. care Evening Constitution.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BAKER CLEANS, dyes and repairs old hats of all descriptions. 7 1/2 N. Broad street.

For Rent by J. Covington, 10 South Forsyth Street, Phone 1019.

5-r. h.	35 Smith street.	15	11.00
5-r. h.	125 W. 12th street.	15	10.00
5-r. h.	140 W. 12th street.	15	10.00
5-r. h.	W. Baker street.	15	10.00
5-r. h.	126 Williams street.	15	10.00
5-r. h.	McDaniel street.	15	10.00
5-r. h.	McDaniel street.	20	10.00
5-r. h.	Richardson street.	20	10.00
5-r. h.	Cooper street, near 1st in	20	10.00
4-r. h.	317 Simpson street.	15	12.50
4-r. h.	32 Stone wall street.	15	12.50
4-r. h.	Elliott street.	15	16.00
7-r. h.	1st street.	20	29.00

I have an elegant 10-room house, close in, that must be rented. If you want a bargain call and see me at once.